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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,852—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
† M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler ...	2nd May
* PENINSULAR ..	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th ,,
† M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR.	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th ,,
* EGYPT..............	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA...........	7911	F. W. Vibert......	13th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI, transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX...	C. Bellen............	4,194	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR ...	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA	...	5,159	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA............	B. Cobol.........	4,251	...30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 24th April, 1903.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

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PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
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(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to America and Australia.
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and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN...............	6,363	Schmitz............	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN.........	4,234	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guigues, to sail on or about the 29th April, 1903.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa...	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO.......	4,580	M. Saporiti...	15th June, 1903.
Dco. BALDUINO......	4,580	O. Canepa.....	15th July, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.............	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI....................	6,000	G. Belsito	16th May 1903.
ISCHIA....................	6,000	D. Maganzini,	17th June 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS ; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS ; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
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(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

THE ANEROID BAROMETER OR WEATHER TELL-TALE.

APART from the necessity of every ship having to carry a Barometer under the conviction that the safety of a vessel may be promoted by a foreknowledge of the weather, who is there in India, Official or Merchant, who is not curious about the monsoon ? The Governor of a Presidency, the Commissioner of a Division, the Collector of a District, the Forest Officer, &c., or the Merchant interested in the Agricultural Products of the Country are all more or less on the QUI VIVE for information as to meteorological changes for the good or otherwise of the Country, or for the safety or otherwise of speculation. This desire for information has developed a growing taste for instruments that will enable observers to foretell changes and which has also given a great impetus to the manufacture of that form of Barometer known as the ANEROID. As a simple weather indicator the ANEROID BAROMETER is, in many respects, superior to some of the varieties of Mercurial Barometer, while in its least expensive form its appearance is elegant and compact. The Aneroid has the advantage of being portable where the Mercurial Barometer is not. The Aneroid Barometer is admitted by the highest authorities to be fully equal to recording indications in such a manner as to enable observers to foretell weather, and there can be no doubt that it is an instrument which from the ingenuity displayed in its construction and the accuracy of its indications, is entitled to the highest confidence from the public.

We have now a collection of ANEROID BAROMETERS in circular form neatly cased in oak, of designs which would ornament the wall of any Club, Library, Office or Home and be found useful.

FROM Rs. 15-8 TO Rs. 90.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO
GOVERNMENT HOUSES
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HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs.	a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas (Original weights) ....per lb......	1	2
Half Ham, Raw .... ,, ...	1	4
Whole or half Ham, cooked .... ,, ...	2	0
Cooked, cut in slices .... ,, ...	2	8

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FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND ...... Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each per lb. ,,	1	2
Do do in cut .... ,,	1	3
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each .. ,,	1	0
Do do in cut ,, ... ,,	1	1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1	0
Do do in cut ..	1	1

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Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs.	a.
(NOW IN SEASON) (Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1	9
Do do in cut	1	8
AMERICAN .... ,,	0	12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each......	1	4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each) ,,	0	14
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FRESH POMPHRET, SALMON, PRAWNS, Etc., Etc., packed in Ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
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"MUSAFFI" PILLS OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

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25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A. E. E. STACY.
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
2ND, 6TH AND 9TH MAY, 1903.

FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
CLIFFORD WALKER,
The distinguished London Society Entertainer
A la CORNEY GRAIN
In his amusing and popular Humorous Sketches.

Mr. WALKER'S tour through India which commenced in Calcutta is proving an unqualified success, attracting large and fashionable audiences in every Town he has visited. A HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE CULTURED.

Commencing 9-15 P.M.
PRICES.—Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

Advance Agent,
T. J. LIDDIARD.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "OCEANIEN," from MARSEILLES, etc., are hereby informed that she has landed her cargo in the Prince's Dock Shed No. C.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Bombay, 28th April, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

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NOTICE.

TEMPORARY CIVIL ENGINEERS REQUIRED as ASSISTANTS. Apply stating salary expected and send testimonials to the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to 1st May, 1903, by the Director of Royal Indian Marine for the purchase of

HULK "TENASSERIM"

with all stores and fittings that are on board of her as she now lays in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The vessel was built as an iron screw Steamer in 1872; parts of her Machinery and Boilers are still on Board. She is 262 feet long, has 33 feet 5 inches beam, 1760 tons gross measurement.

Purchaser must remove Hulk from the Government Dockyard within one month of purchase, at his own expense and risk. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard.

25 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard.

Application to view Hulk and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 18th March, 1903.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY.

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
OF
NORTH BRITISH RUBBER TYRE COMPANY, LD.
No. 620.

TYRE for 13-4 Channel Rs. 2-6 per foot.
Do. for 1 1½ " " 1-14 "

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BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

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Only Advertisements for Clerk, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

BARGAIN!! UPRIGHT PIANO, Iron-framed, Full Compass, Check Action, Overstrung, in excellent condition. Open to offers. Apply Box No. "515 A," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS. Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED from 1st June an experienced ASSISTANT PRINTER for the News Department of a Local Daily Paper. Apply with copies of Testimonials to Box No. "465 A," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PANCHGANNI.—A Small COTTAGE TO LET for remainder of the Season. Rent very cheap. Apply Box "No. 504A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

TRANSLATED FRENCH NOVELS (Some Illustrated). Catalogue free on receipt of 2½d. (Letter Postage).—A. DE SAILLE, 27, Passage de l'Opera, Paris.

BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

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F. D. STRANACK,
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Bombay, 17th April, 1902.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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CAPITAL (paid up)......Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
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PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 9,080,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets.............................. Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income........................Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3 16,81,530 Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

THE BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

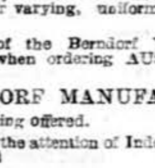
BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations,



Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom,
Berndorf, in Austria, December 1901.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted) ; together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals ; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ormsby House, Ormsby Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and hardsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, first rate pictures and oleographs and table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamp, reach Brussels Carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. F. HURST.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. R. Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 30th, instant, at 2 p.m. a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags cotton seeds in bags, chillies in bags, cotton in bales, cotton in docras. waste paper in docras, loose gain in heaps, husk in bags, empty casks, gunny in bundles, bundles of tobacco empty cases and other miscellaneous articles &c.

Also by order of the District Engineer the old material (wood and iron work) of the Musjid Foot over-bridge lately pulled down,

1 wagon iron ore.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 second-hand victoria, suitable for single horse.
1 glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 bay arab horse, 14 hands, aged, goes well in harness.
1 grey arab pony, goes well in saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Grand square piano (nearly new) first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, horses and carriages &c, &c. the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. CROWE, proceeded to Europe.

1 bay Arab, 14-1, 7 years, broken to harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, 14-3, 8 years, broken to harness and saddle.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS on the Bellasis Road in 1st Nagpada.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the site the following valuable building sites for the term of 999 years.—

Plot No.	Area.
7	708·24 sq. yards.
8	872·49 ,,
9	793·38 ,,
10	740·23 ,,
11	1446·46 ,,

Plan for sites, condition of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAZEE STREET AND PANJRAPOLE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT NO. 673 OF 1900.

Mulla Mahomed Penker and others .... Plaintiffs,
versus
Mowlvi Abdul Cader Jitayker........................ Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dattatraya L Vaidya, Furdoonji P. Pavri and Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Special Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in the above Suit, the properties within described will be sold by Public Auction, separately, by Messrs BENNETT and Co. on TUESDAY, the 12th proximo, at 4 p. m., on the premises the following valuable properties.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kazee Street, assessed under Ward No. —, and Street No. —, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Kazee Street, on or towards the west by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by Panjrapole Street, and on or towards the south by the vacant piece of land hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situated at Kazee Street, assessed under Ward No. —, and Street No. —, and bounded on the east by Kazee Street, on the west by Sweeper's passage, on the south by the property of Goolam Mahomed Cassum Ali and on the north by the property hereinafter Firstly described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Panjrapole Street, assessed under Ward No. —, and Street No. —, and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Hasham Noorani, on the west by Ali Oomer Street, on the south by the said Panjrapole Street, and on the north by Sweepers's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors at their Office, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean House, Mount Nepean Road (entrance also from Nepean sea Road), Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, consisting of drawing room sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, dining room sideboard, dining table, iron double and single bedsteds, clothes and hanging presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, China and coir matting, large Indian made carpets, handsome light mail phaeton by W. Stephens and Sons, the property of W. ADAMS ORAM Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT MOTILAL PITTY MILL, TARDEO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Motilal Pitty Mill, Tardeo, on account of the Insurance Office concerned—

A quantity of cotton mixing and laps damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, next to "Sagar Mahal," the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co., rich table ornaments, Hink's table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussel's carpets, &c. the property of C. C. JAMES, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road, opposite Tata Mansion, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design new designed drawing-room suits, lined plush plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, &c., the property of J. E. ASPINWALL Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. E. C. HAMNETT, consisting of wearing apparel tin trunk, leather Gladstone bag, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. H. BENTLEY SMITH consisting of wearing apparel, chronometer, steel trunks, despatch box, books, writing case, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE AT THANA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Remegio Pimento, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz.—

All that the upper storied dwelling-house No. 14, situate on the Bastiao Patel Road, in Charai, within the Municipal limits of Thana Tookdi and Zilla Thana, Sub. Tookdi and Taluka Salsette Kusba, together with the ground on which the same is built and with the new Shed built in the rear compound, and bounded on the east by the house of Francis Antoni Police Patel, and a gully between, belonging to the owner of these premises, on the west by the house of Abajee Teli and a Gully used by the said Abaji Teli, and the owner of these premises, on the north beyond the eaves yard and the vacant ground belonging to these premises by the wada or yard of Rane and beyond it by the yard and house of Rajoo Jooma Powar, and on the south by the public road. the measurement of the house within the abovementioned boundary is as follows. :—

The length from north to south is 48 feet and the breadth from east to west is 25 feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1903.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 27.

SECURITIES—		
2 per cent. Consols	£92 3/16	= – 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 3/4	= – 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£ 66	= + 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 7/8	= + 3/8
2 months hence	24 9/16	= + 5/16
Spot in New York	53 7/8	= + 3/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25-16 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·50 1-2	= do
New York Demand	4·87 5/8	= + 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „ „	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 13-16 April-May. Tone quiet.

Metals :—Copper Braziers £71.
Yellow metal 6 1-2d.
Tin Plates 12s. 3d.
Bar iron Belgian £5-3-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11-5-0s.
Basic Steel Bars £5-6s.
Linseed.—Sold 41 3-8. June-July. Business doue. Tone steady.
Arrivals.—Steamers Slingsby and Circassia.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surat quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5·48 + 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·31	5·31	5·31	5·31
+6	+5	+5	+6
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·20	4·87	4·68	4·61
+5	+5	+4	+4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	9,000 bales.
Do. last year	13,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 ,,
Do do Continent	20,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	10·75 + 25
Futures, month of July	10·14 + 20
Do. do. December	8·61 + 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-16 + 1-8
Futures month of July	10·33 + 18
Do. October	8·60 + 9
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 27th April, 1903 :—

Cotton	18,648 bales.
Wheat	50,439 cwts.
Linseed	69,205 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	51,751 ,,
Gingellyseed	13,161 ,,
Poppyseed	32,544 ,,
Groundnuts	360 ,,
Castorseed	24,562 ,,
Rice	19,277 ,,
Myrabollams	10,181 ,,
Cottonseed	26,585 ,,

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 15-16d. at 29-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	127
Shanghai 30 do do	177
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 99 5
1st Settlement	Rs. 99 5

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 16th April	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 21st April	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	2	6
Rapeseed.—Tone firmer.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	8	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	13	
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	0	
Poppyseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	6	11	
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	21	3-4	
Wheat—Tone steady.			
Club No. 1	31		
Ahmedabad	29	92	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ......steady,
Estimated sales 8,000
Imports 9,000

Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5 33	5·33	5·33
+2	+2	+2

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct -Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5 32	5·22	4·89	4·70	4·63
+1	+2	+2	+2	+2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery.
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	174	164	157	May 25
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	183	177	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	185	176	...	do
Belati M. G	188	180	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do
Damargaum Poolgaum M.G.	197	189	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	197	189	...	do
Akola M. G. / Khamgaum do / Karanja do	193	184	...	do
Broach do	240	233	...	Apl 30
Do do	238	231	...	May 25
Bhownugger do	212	203	...	do
Do H. G.	208	198	189	do
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	230	do
Westerns	...	...	210	do

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surat quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	24 7-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE FAMINE.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week, (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Central Provinces	38963	14070	53033
Total British Provinces	38963	14070	53033

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Central Provinces	40278	17894	58172	+5139
Total British Provinces.	40278	17894	58172	+5139

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.
BIRTH.

BEAUCHAMP—April 27, at Hatherley Place, Cheltenham, the wife of Commander W G Beauchamp, R I M. of a daughter.

DEATH.

WHYMPER—April 7, at Haslemere, Surrey, J W Whymper, aged 90.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 0-13m 0·59s. Low water, 6-9m 6-44s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Race.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian antelope (Antelope cervicapra) has been presented to the Zoological Collection by Mr. Dost Mahomed Fazulbhoy Chinoy.

A MUNICIPAL COUNCIL VACANCY.—Mr. N. N. Saher, B. A., LL.B., has been nominated as a candidate for the seat in the Municipal Council rendered vacant by the death of Mr. K. M. Shroff. Mr. Shroff represented the Fort Ward.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to day, at 5-30 p.m. when a paper "the Bombay Census (1901) and Hindu Castes" by Mr. Tribbovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, will be read.

A CORRECTION.—It was stated in our account of the entertainment given in honour of Mr. Crummy on Saturday at Tejpal Hall that Mr. and Mrs. Grennan were amongst the guests. It has been brought to our notice that owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Grennan neither that lady nor her husband were able to be present at the entertainment.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Monday evening a horse attached to a shigram belonging to one Sakharam of Mody Bay, Fort, was being driven along Walkeshwar Road when the animal became restive and bolted throwing the coachman off the box. There were five Bunias in the carriage, all of whom escaped unhurt. The horse continued its rapid career, and the shigram being an old one fell to pieces. The animal with three wheels and a portion of the carriage was secured in Government House compound after it had done some damage to the garden.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINE DRIVER.—At Mazagon yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Jehanghir Cowasji a Parsee, aged forty-five. The deceased was an engine driver in the G. I. P. Railway. On Monday evening he was attending to a derailment at the Ccorla station, when he was knocked down by the engine of an up Thana local train. He received fracture of his head and several of his ribs. He was brought down to Bombay and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. After some evidence was recorded the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Light, Commandant 17th Bombay Infantry, and the Officers the string band of the 17th Bombay Infantry will play today the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Cafe Restaurant, commencing at 7 p.m. :—

March	Le Lion of St. Marc	Fabiani.
Overture	Tanevedi	Rossini.
Three Dances	From the Music to Henry VIII	E. German.
Waltz	Florodora	C. Kiefert.
Selection	The Messenger Boy	F. Caryll.
Barn Dance	Hello Ma Baby	Gaggs.
Galop	Odeous Frenden	Latann.

JOURNEY INTERRUPTED.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Turner charged Herman Fater a German seaman, with stealing a a bicycle of the value of Rs. 175 belonging to Mr. A. C. Warner residing at Frere Road. The evidence showed that the complainant left the bicycle on his verandah on Monday night and missed it in the morning. The accused who was going to Poona by the morning train was arrested by the Police on suspicion at the Byculla Station and on being questioned made a statement and pointed out the machine, which he had left near the Co-operative Stores at Byculla. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SWINDLING SHOPKEEPER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur one Ismail Ibrahim, a Mahomedan, was charged by Inspector Barker, with cheating four persons in respect of sums of money ranging from four annas to two rupees. It appears that a few days ago the accused purchased from one Ibrahim Hajee Mahomed, a shopkeeper in Oomercarry, a quantity of coal worth seven annas, and promising to send one rupee with the coolie who carried the coal to his house, received nine annas in cash from Ibrahim. The accused then left, but on the way gave the coolie a slip and disappeared. On Monday afternoon the accused was playing a similar trick on another shopkeeper named Nemchund Nimaji, when he was arrested. It was then ascertained that the man had cheated two other shopkeepers in the same way. The Magistrate convicted the accused on all the counts, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SHIA SOMALI AND A SUNI SERANG.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Mahomed Bin Hai, a Somali passenger with causing grievous hurt to Aba Aman, serang on board the Cotia Narayenprasad, on the 3rd instant, while the ship was on the high sea. Evidence showed that some days after the ship had left the port of Sorma, the accused wanted to go back to the shore. He was told that the ship would directly proceed to Bombay without touching any port in the way. Those being "Mohurram" days the crew on board, all Sunis, began to play upon tom-toms and enjoy themselves. The accused was a Shia and he did not like it. He asked the serang to stop it and that serang did accordingly. The same night while the serang was asleep the accused went up to him and stabbed him in the neck. He also gave him a blow on the forehead with his knife. The complainant cried out for help and all the crew assembled and secured the accused who was tied with ropes. The accused said that he was very much ill-treated by the crew. They threatened to throw him overboard and even assaulted him with sticks. He was tied with a rope, and the crew were about to throw him into the sea when he assaulted the complainant with his knife. He did not assault him while he was asleep. The Magistrate said that there was nothing before him to suppose that the accused had been ill-treated by the crew. On account of his violent conduct they had tied him with a rope and as soon as they arrived in Bombay they handed him over to the police. The accused might have been provoked by the "Suni" crew playing upon the tomtoms, but that was not the ground for his assaulting the serang. He sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	21	16	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	26	21	39
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	5	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	50	39	65
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	18	16	24
G Mahim and Worli	23	25	31
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	13
Total	144	127	233
Total plague deaths to date	259,008	118,663	
Same date last year	51	70	168

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,747 as against 2,009 during the previous week. Of the total number 1,041 died from plague which showed a decrease of 289 over the proceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,177, which included 520 deaths from plague.

BOMBAY SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

THE fourth Bombay Social Conference was held at Dharwar on Monday, Mr. V. M. Mahajani presiding.

The President in the course of his address said :—The problem of social reform, no less than that of political reform, presents a common platform, not only to the members of individual Indian communities, but to all the Indian people together, irrespective of caste and creed. To rise we must all rise together and we must all gird up our loins to make a joint effort to remove those common evils which prevent our development into a united and progressive nationality. The necessity of a sustained movement for regeneration is felt the more now that easy communication and free trade have thrown open the whole of the Indian world to all the nations of the East and the West. In this land of "Gods elect," fallen as we are from our greatness, we have to maintain a hard struggle for existence against the civilized nations of the West endowed with a better physique and a more powerful brain. Handicapped as we are with ignorant and weak child wives and mothers, with weak offspring, the result of early maternity, with child widows in high classes left to mourn their fate in dark corners, or to work as drudges with little attempt to convey one ray of light to cheer them or make them useful members of society according to their natural capacities, with a high rate of child birth, accompanied by a high rate of mortality in all ages, with a short term of average life which leaves a comparatively small number of ripe old men to guide the youth, with an increasing taste for unwholesome drinks which brings many promising lives to an early collapse, with the obstacles thrown in the way of enterprising youths who wish to go to distant lands for gain or instruction, with the lower masses steeped almost in total ignorance and the lowest of all abhorred and shunned by the higher classes, with a false pride of birth which narrows the heart and shuts it to all appeal from pity or justice outside its range, with false standards of purity set up in lieu of true ones, with a low estimation of the true dignity of the soul in man, woman, and child, with a harsh code of Government prevalent in domestic circles, with the presence of constant dissensions and feuds that embitter joint families, handicapped as we are with the dead weight of these and other evils, can we hope to succeed in the race which we are obliged to run with nations from the West, suffering from no such evils or at least not to such an extent? The last census reports reveal a terrible tale. We fondly imagined we braked twenty centuries of foreign rule and suffered no loss. We believed persecutions left us only stronger and more numerous to face the troubles of life. We thought we enjoyed special protection of God. The census returns, however, show not only an absolute but also a relative decline in the figures for Hindus throughout India. Whilst the Indian population has not, during the last decade, maintained its normal rate of increase the fall in the case of Hindus is greater than amongst other communities. This ought to be to us a rude awakening. We have suffered an absolute loss not only by the action of natural causes such as famine, plague, and sickness, but also by

LARGE CONVERSIONS TO CHRISTIANITY

and Muhomadanism. A higher standard of comfort, coupled with the presence of cleanly surroundings, prevalent among converts from Hinduism, has increased their number, and we have relatively fallen back, whilst the standard of comfort of the bulk of our population is the same, if it is not actually lower. These facts ought to cause great searching of hearts. We ought not, if we can help it, to allow these natural causes to operate on us and bring about our decline and fall. We ought to make an effort to prevent such a catastrophe, for it would be a catastrophe indeed if the Hindus cease permanently to exist as a separate nation. Referring to the work of the Social Conference the President said that of late two questions had received special attention; one, the foundation of a central reform association for the Presidency, and the other the feasibility of moral and religious instruction in their schools and colleges. A scheme for establishing, at Bombay, a central association of the kind intended has almost advanced to completion. As regards the other question, he took to be a sign of the times that the public conscience had been roused, and that it is felt everywhere that the purely secular education their youths receive at present is an insufficient equipment, and needs to be supplemented by an education that will cultivate the moral and spiritual capacities as well. An experiment might well be made by opening special denominational classes for moral and religious instruction, wherever the number of boys professing a particular creed is sufficiently large to form a class or classes. When he looked back on the state of society in the year 1867, when he first entered the Deccan College, and when they all took what he might call an academic interest in reform and compared it with the present state of society he saw a vast change for the better. Fidelity in husbands had decidedly improved. Much of lip-loyal reform had given way to serious talk. Reforms are now put forth with a studied moderation and circumspection which is in itself an earnest of a serious resolve to bring them about. The difficulties in the shape of domestic opposition which were at first made light of are now recognised in their due importance. A conviction is gaining ground that all reform to be permanent must be circumspect. Great prominence is now given to the education of women. The number of widow marriages is increasing and the treatment of widows at home is softening. An organised effort is being made, thanks to Professor Karve, to make them useful members of society. Social intercourse with remarried couples is now tolerated.

ENGLAND RETURNED HINDOOS

are now freely admitted in some communities provided they live here in Indian fashion. All must have observed that caste restrictions have lost much of their tyrannical hold. The lower classes is growing. Schools for Mahars have been started at Indapore and at a village in H. H. the Nizam's dominions, and also in connection with the orphanages started for their relief at Surat, Ahmedabad, Panderpur, and Dhulia. Amraoti resolved on the last Hindoo New Year's day to start a similar institution for Berar. Instances of rich pleaders leaving by their wills large sums for the education and relief of the sick and the poor are not rare. Particular castes such as those of Deshmukhs, Kunbis, Dhangars, even Mahars, have held conferences or religious Melas, in which marriage reform, education, and temperance are advocated. When they observed all these facts they ought to have no cause for despair. At the same time it must be confessed the progress made was small, and the efforts made were too often spasmodic and unmethodical. What they had now to do was to make out a definite programme for further action that would serve for at least the next 25 years, and then to carry it out with vigour. In the mater of female education they had only two High Schools. There should be at least three more in the Bombay Presidency—one for the S. M. country, one for Gujarat, and one for Sindh. The cause of total abstinence from drink except under medical advice must be preached from various platforms, and all reformers ought to take their pledge and keep it. The marriageable age for girls should be further raised from twelve to fourteen. The system of exacting Hunda should be modified so far that the payment should benefit the married couple and their children, and not the parents of the bridegroom as is sometimes done now. More sympathy requires to be directed to the widow, and Prof. Karve's Anath-Balikashram should receive strong support, and in time similar institutions should be started in three or four central places. More inter-marriages among sub-castes should be brought about.

A SOCIETY ENTERTAINER.

SOME time ago, it will be remembered, we announced the possibility of a visit to this city by Mr. Clifford Walker, a gentleman who has made a name for himself as a society entertainer both in England and in the Colonies. For some time past he has been touring India, and wherever he has gone he has met with uniform success. The press and the public have united in their eulogies of his performance. The "Statesman," speaking of his entertainment in Calcutta, says that it was brimful of wit and humour, offered in the best of taste and style by one who thoroughly understands his business. Mr. Walker's programme is of a character which is quite new on this side of India, and it will doubtless be just as attractive here as it has been elsewhere. Mr. Walker will give his first entertainment on Saturday evening at the Town Hall. Mr. Seymour Dove has charge of the booking arrangements.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Venetia, 2,333 tons, Captain T M Milne, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Chancellor, 2,957 tons, Captain J J Tennant, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dromonby, 2,353 tons, Captain T McCulloch, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain T S Mylcrist, sailed yesterday, for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Palitana, 1,933 tons, Captain W Lemarchand, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c. with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain W Chapman, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum, 6th April, with a cargo of 1,07,570 cases and 20,000 tins kerosine oil.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain A MacLennan, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Calcutta, 20th March, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 26 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi via Katiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Smith and 176 deck passengers.

THE French Mail steamer Oceanien, 2,103 tons, Captain Guigues, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Marseilles, with passengers. She will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 721 tons, Captain H Ironson, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Jacob, Mrs Branson and two children, Miss Rodger, and 300 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive	Comdr Hewett	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	McArthur	R I M
Richard Grech	178	I Government
Ceylon	Capt A Channer R N	Ceylon Govt L S Steamer
H M S Magdala		Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100		—
Do No 102		—
Do No 103		—

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Pomone........Comdr Harry Jones ....Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 23.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Carthage	2993	Jephson			P & O Co
Ranee	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Huzara	1336	Cole			M M & Co
Okara	3450	Sharp			M M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
James Brand	2572	Francis			W & A G & Co
Kt Commander	2716	Durant			T M & Co
Simla	1039	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			
Hoseinee	999	D'Lorne	P Gulf	23-4	B & P S N Co
Eiffel Tower	2063	Case			W & A Graham & Co
Byculla	1095	McGregor			M M & Co
Salfordia	2365	Crisp			W & A Graham & Co
Comeric	2593	McGill			W & A Graham & Co
Labuan	2294	Gardiner			—
Lang Bank	2968	Rout			
Kangra	1478	Watson			M M & Co
Fultala	2692	Fry			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Dawson			E Tajbhoy
Peninsular	2919	Cubitt			P & O Co
Secundra	1674	Dewing			M M & Co
Bullmouth	2607	Stratton			W & A G & Co
Skidby	2121	Owen			K N & Co
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Vauxhall Bridge	2178	Reeder			W & A G & Co
Aphrodite	2563	McGregor			
Bombay	2049	Chapman			J M & Co
Oceanien	2043	Guigues			M M & Co
Nawab	2041	MacLennan			T M & Co
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Lalpoora	2124	Coope	Stream	28-4	M M & Co
C	Nankin	2557	Montford	Japan	28-4	P & O Co
D&E	Queen Alex.	2788	Harris	Baltimore	30-4	R A Willis
F	Chancellor	283	Tennant	Antwerp	28-4	T M & Co
H	Somali	1625	Birch	Zanzibar	30-4	A Strandes
K	Koordistan	1729	Crouch	Havre	5-5	E L & Co
L	Nuddia	1944	Scott	Zanzibar	4-5	M M & Co
O	Zoroaster	2383	Even	Trieste	11-5	T M & Co
P	Palitana	1534	Lemarchand	Zanzibar	29-4	M M & Co
Q	Wandby	2580	Finney	Newport	30-4	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji............ 517 Ahmed...Mangalore ..1-5 Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Meissen	3370	Mageritz	Marseilles	2-5	Vol Bros
2	Corinthia	2359	Miller	Avonmouth	7-5	Ralli Bros
4	Lime Branch	3467	Maying	Genoa	8-5	T M & Co
5	Chusan	2812	Daniel	China	6-5	P & O S N Co
6	Clydesdale	2295	Lundberg	Hamburg	30-0	M M & Co
7	Imperatrix	2852	Bellen	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8	Vindobona	2689	Cobol	China	30-4	A L S N Co
9	Istrar	2978	Perks	Antwerp	3-5	K N & Co
10 & 11	Schwarzinfels	3889	Sandstedt	Karachi	5-5	G & Co
12	Persia	4198	Wheler	London	2-5	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Rickford	Bussorah	30-4	M M & Co
15	Baron Fairlie	2323	Goudey	Trieste	2-5	W & A G & Co
16	Idzumi Maru	3230	Yagi	Kobe	6-5	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka............ 759 Rothwell...Karachi ......2-5 M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Dagfred............ 659 Melfilbreg...Bangkok...30-4 R S & Co
Pilot Schooner No. 3 ....B P Trust

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Nawab s	MacLennan	Calcutta, March 20
	Oceanien s	Guigues	Marseilles, April 12
28	Bombay s	Chapman	Batoum, April 6
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, April 25
	Eden ship	Dahl	Port Natal, Jan 14

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Nankin s	Roberts	Yokohama, &c
	Huzara s	Cole	Persian Gulf
	Kapurthala s	Ironson	Karachi, &c
	Dromonby s	McCulloch	Antwerp
	Venetia s	Milne	Liverpool
	Chancellor s	Tennant	Antwerp
	Naseri s	Mylcrist	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Oceanien, Guigues, for Yokohama.
„ Palitana, Le Marchand, for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Schwarzenfels, for Hamburg.
„ Bullmouth, for Genoa, &c.
„ Idzumi Maru, for China, &c.
„ Kangra, for Persian Gulf.
„ Byculla, for Persian Gulf.
„ Lalpoora, for Calcutta, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Itewa left Marseilles homeward this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 27.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s s Britannia arrived from Bombay this morning.

The Clan line steamer Clan Menzies arrived from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Venetia s—100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 7000 cwt cottonseed G Mathowjee ; 2000 cwt maize W Becher.

FOR LEGHORN.

Bullmouth s—3000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Salfordia s—262 cwt turmeric P Kastoorchund ; 12 bundles coir matting D Cullianjee and Co ; 210 cwt aloe fibre The Bombay Co ; 200 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 1001 cwt myrabollams G Madhowjee ; 318 cases tea M Amthalal ; 300 cwt gum and H 1-4 cwt cardamom seed M Tokersey ; 150 cwt dry chilies Tyabjee and Co.

Comeric s—400 bales hemp and 1018 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey ; 120 cwt olibanum A Chaglad and Co ; 28 packages condiments Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons ; 14000 cwt cottonseeds Forbes Forbes and Co ; 112 cwt olibanum R Dossa and Co ; 60 cwt condiment's Jali and Co.

Persia s—9 bales hides M Soonjee ; 11 bales skins H E Unwala ; 75 bales skins H M Abba ; 32 bales skins R M Kooka ; 22 bales hides and skins H O H Hassum 98 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co ; 38 bales dides and skins Ewart Latham and Co ; 3 cases shawls J Ramlal ; 2000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers ; 1 pot rosa oil M Laljee ; 19 bales hides and skins N Futehally and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—2 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Persia s—21 cwt fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Schwarzenfels s—220 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co ; 450 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Aphrodite s—7950 cwt cotton seed Gaddum and Co ; 1721 cwt myrabollams and 4000 cwt wheat A Khimjee ; 2028 cwt myrabollam and 2 03 cwt cotton seed E Oomersey ; 2000 cwt wheat N Sundajee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lime Branch s—210 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 100 bales cotton 2000 cwt castorseed and 4729 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers ; 6000 cwt linseed and 7000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 2000 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Keordestan s—2000 cwt wheat Tata and Co ; 2986 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co ; 100 bales hemp. P Bhimjee ; 3504 cwt rapeseed and 1189 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers ; 2000 cwt rapeseed N Khimraj and Co ; 2001 cwt linseed, Ernst and Co.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Corinthia s—6985 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—330 bales cotton 3960 cwt poppyseed 1205 cwt rapeseed and 600 cwt teaseed Ralli Brothers ; 275 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 5500 cwt poppyseed and 6000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co ; 2990 cwt crushed bones M Jamal ; 100 cwt gum Shaw Wallace and Co ; 200 cwt gum B Virdhar.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Meissin s—36 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co ; 100 cwt gum G Sajpal.

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING
HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING
A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,
You will require
WARM CLOTHING
and
A CLAN TARTAN
TRAVELLING RUG
Send to the
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
And Army Cloth Manufacturing
Company, Limited,
CAWNPORE,
For particulars of their
RENOWNED
"LALIMLI"
FABRICS.

Do not be tempted to substitute the imported shoddy rubbish, commonly found in the bazaars and in many shops, and only made to SELL.

Everything bearing the well-known
"LALIMLI"
TRADE MARK,
Is made to WEAR
And consists of nothing but
PURE WOOL.

Endless varieties always available of :—
BLANKETS and RUGS,
BROADCLOTHS and TWEEDS,
SERGES and WORSTED COATINGS,
FLANNELS and HOMESPUNS,
JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
SWEATERS and BANIANS,
SOCKS and BALACLAVAS,
and in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF
WOOL."

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Pole
Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
ALSO
ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON,
CAPITAL........................£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,350,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

NOW AVAILABLE AT BOMBAY.

	Rs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape) in splendid condition and just put in thorough order. ...	600
COTTAGE PIANO by MARCKS & Co. Limited in very good tone and condition. ...	250
SQUARE PIANO by LIPP & SONS. A Piano intrinsically new. An Instrument that has been in good hands while on hire. ...	600
ERARD GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape.) Almost new and has been little used during the last 2 years. ...	1,400
BRINSMEAD UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, with the new tuning apparatus in splendid tone and condition, would make a capital District Piano. ...	650
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S UPRIGHT PIANO, very little used and is almost new...	650
AMERICAN ORGAN by GILBERT & BAUER in thorough order. A very fine Organ.	150

The above Instruments have been built for the climate of India and have stood the test well. Arrangements can be made, if desired, for purchase of any of these Instruments on the Hire-System.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

N. B.—Our NEW STOCK of BOUDOIR PIANOS at Rs. 525 just to hand.

DRINK BEST CYCLONE TEAS.
IN THREE LABELS: YELLOW, BLUE, RED
ALSO SMOKE
PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD
CIGARETTES.
on which Prizes are given away as
GOLD FILLED,
SILVER, NICKEL WATCHES, &c.
For full particulars, apply to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TEA MERCHANTS & GENERAL
TOBACCONISTS,
193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE EDITORIAL AND
COMMERCIAL OFFICES
OF THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
Have been removed and located
together in the same Block as
REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES
(NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR
PRINTING
WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT
THE GENERAL OFFICES,
REUTER'S BUILDING,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C.
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free
on Application.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
AND
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS,
Superior to any imported in India.
FOR SALE, Ready Delivery—
ONE ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR,
To Accommodate 4 Persons.
APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLD PALLONJI'S
ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,
LONAULI.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.

Only two miles to Karli Caves. Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.

For further particulars apply to the
PROPRIETOR,
Conveyances always ready.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THINK OF THIS.
WE HAVE STARTED AGAIN
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.
Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to the
Purchasers of a
LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
First Time in India.
Rs. 2
—OR A—
STERLING CHAIN,
Pretty Designs.
Re. 1-8
—OR A—
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Re. 1-8
—OR AN—
ENGLISH SQUARE,
None equal to these in the Market.
Rs. 4-8
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
—OR A—
ROUND TIMEPIECE,
Elegant and correct-time keepers.
Rs. 3-8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.
— UP-TO-DATE —

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier durability and reliable Timekeeping.

Free Tickets will be issued up to 6th JUNE, and the DRAWING will be held on the 13th JUNE, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public, who are cordially invited to witness the *bona fide* drawing.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1	Prize Cash		2,000
1	Do. ,,		500
6	Prizes ,,	Rs. 150 each...	900
3	Do. ,,	,, 75 ,, ...	225
2	Do. ,,	,, 50 ,, ...	100
25	Do. ,,	,, 25 ,, ...	625
10	Do. ,,	,, 20 ,, ...	200
50	Do. ,,	,, 15 ,, ...	750
50	Do. ,,	,, 10 ,, ...	500
50	Do. ,,	,, 5 ,, ...	250
100	Do. ,,	,, 4 ,, ...	400
100	Do. ,,	,, 3 ,, ...	300
125	Do. ,,	,, 2 ,, ...	250
523	Prizes	Total ...	7,000

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ll communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1903.

WHERE TWO EMPIRES MEET.

THE Hon. Lionel Holland, late M. P. for Bow and Bromley, and son of Lord Knutsford, a former Colonial Secretary, has written an attractive article in the "National Review" on the subject of Siam. We are not aware what special acquaintance Mr. Holland has with the Kingdom of the Yellow Robe, but we know that his views coincide with those expressed by British officials in Siam and by the advisers of the British Foreign Office. It has been long foreseen, remarks Mr. Holland, that the strained relations subsisting between France and Siam might ripen at any moment into a crisis. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Financial Adviser to the Siamese Government, in a minute recently addressed to the Foreign Office, observed that it would obviously be folly to suppose that either Great Britain or France could be induced for mere philanthropic reasons to take any steps to help Siam extricate herself from her present difficulties. Relief, he thought, could only be expected in the event of one or both of the Great Powers being convinced that any action which they may take, either independently or in conjunction, will, while incidentally aiding Siam, materially further their own particular national interests in this part of Asia. Mr. Holland agrees, and would, therefore, have Government prepared for the arrival of the critical moment with a definite plan, so that it need not hesitate how to uphold British interests. A policy of drift, as he rightly observes, any deficiency of nerve or readiness, cannot fail to risk our predominant influence with Siam and to damage our commerce in the East. The safety of the Burmese frontier, and even the tranquility of the Indian Empire, may be endangered by the development of events during the next few months. He believes the opportunity is closer at hand than most recent writers on Siam, and holds that our coming events will furnish an opportunity for consolidating the position of Great Britain in Indo-China and for dissipating the chief cause of anxiety in regard to the Eastern confines of India. So long as we retain a buffer State between us all will be well, but the most serious consequences are to be apprehended should we without a protest permit France to establish herself as Paramount Power in Siam.

By repeated extensions of their territorial claims, as Mr. Holland shows in his attempt to arouse popular interest in his subject, the French have enlarged their colonies of Indo-China at the cost of Siam, until at one point they have crept up to our Burmese frontier, where the river Mekong forms for a short distance the only division between French and British possessions. The story of French aggression is very well told by Mr. Holland. Lord Curzon declared the action of France to be indefensible, and Lord Dufferin declared that England with as much justice might lay claim to Normandy and Guienne. France has broken twice with Siam on every possible occasion. We have taken but little trouble to prevent it yet the integrity of the kingdom of Siam is of the utmost importance to British interests. And Mr. Holland but endorses what we have already urged in former articles that Great Britain must be prepared at all hazards to resist the aims of the French colonial party. For years past they have tried to force the hand of the French Foreign office to induce their Government to pursue its policy of aggrandisement with the utmost possible rapidity. Meanwhile we have practically remained quiescent only on one occasion offering serious objection to French aggression. Within the last ten years however British influence in Siam has been in the ascendant; that of France has suffered a grave diminution. Siam, according to Mr. Rivett-Carnac, realises to the full the difficulty and danger of the present situation, but with the menaces of the French Colonial Press in her ears, and with the natural distrust engendered by the continued military occupation of Chantaboon dare not make the concessions that France now demands as the price of her friendships, for fear, firstly, of alienating a portion of the sympathy of Great Britain and other Powers, and, secondly, of affording to France a new vantage ground from which to put forth further demands in the near future. Under present conditions Siam sees no reasonable prospect of securing finality in her arrangements with France, and in this lies the danger that now threatens not only Siam but also Great Britain and France, and in this the explanation of the delay in ratifying the terms reported to have been recently drafted.

The British Government has been warned times innumerable, and we remember the minute we have referred to very pointedly told Government that if the then existing state of affairs were permitted to continue France will one day be goaded by her Colonial Expansionist party into siezing the Eastern provinces of Siam even at the risk of a rupture with England, and will at once obtain possession of the terminus and a portion of the Bangkok-Korat line of Railway. Both provinces, it seems, are comparatively poor and sparsely inhabited, and should they be seized it may safely be said that it will not be with the mere object of adding a large area of distant and unremunerative territory to the dominions of France, but with the intention of either utilising, on some favourable occasion, the command of the Siamese Railway for the purpose of occupying Bangkok by a "coup de main," or of precipitating the partition of the remainder of Siam, the rich territories that lie in the basin of the Menam river and include the Port of Bangkok, a port that, were the bar at the mouth of the river cut would provide an absolutely impregnable haven for all the fleets of France. Very fearlessly and in unequivocal long way the Financial Adviser indicated the line of French advance. Should France size the non-guaranteed Eastern Provinces, as he showed, the independence of the remnant of Siam would not be worth ten years' purchase for the simple reason that there is no possible practicable frontier between those Eastern Provinces and the guaranteed valley of the Menam. In a word the possession of Bangkok is desirable by France as a means of offence; its safe possession by Great Britain; or a friendly neutral state is essential to Great Britain for purposes of self-defence. What is to be done? An agreement by the two Powers guaranteeing the independence, tranquility, and prosperity of Siam has been suggested. No steps have yet been taken to carry that suggestion into effect. Mr. Holland joins in the cry. He would have Government give France clearly to understand that the independence and integrity of Siam must be respected. Our attitude must not be one merely of opposition. But we must make it clear that France cannot be allowed to cross the Mekong river north of Cambodia nor regard with equanimity any description of French protectorate in the Korat pleateau. And then contract that neither country shall acquire any special privilege or advantage, or enter with an armed force without the consent of the other power within any part of the Siamese kingdom. This would be preferable to splitting up Siam into spheres of influence or protectorates, and for this the Government should strive. They may be successful. If not they must be prepared to keep France at a respectful distance from our Burmese frontier.

VACCINATION IN INDIA.

THE circumstances under which the latest report of the Sanitary Commissioner was written were not ideal so far as the work of the Vaccination Department was concerned, but there is reason to believe that the people of India are beginning to realise the value and importance of vaccination as a protective measure against small-pox. In Bombay in the official year 1901-02 it was not considered expedient, in view of the recrudescence of plague and other adverse features, to unduly push vaccine operations, and consequently the figures show a decline, but in other parts of India this decrease was more than compensated for. There was, indeed, an increase for the whole of India of 162,052 operations, as compared with the previous year, and there is little doubt that this increase will be maintained, especially as the work of the Vaccination Department is being attended with satisfactory results. The greatest progress was experienced in Bengal and Madras. In the United Provinces, Assam, and Berar the increase, as compared with the preceding year, was satisfactory, and the aggregate increase for the whole of India is rendered rather striking when it is borne in mind that the decreases in Bombay, Burma, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces totalled 270,000. Had proper conditions obtained in those areas the work of the vaccinators would doubtless have been attended with striking success. One factor which tended rather to depreciate the value of the gross figures was the extra supervision exercised over the vaccinators themselves. In the past there has been a tendency to falsify the returns, and consequently the statistics have not always been so reliable as could have been wished. This has been the case in Burma more particularly, and it seems likely, therefore, that the decrease in the number of operations recorded in 1901-92 is not so serious as would appear from the returns. Indeed the Sanitary Commissioner seems to be convinced that the efforts which have been made to prevent falsification of the recorded operations has a great deal to do with the apparently serious decrease shown in the returns from Burma. The average proportion of the population protected by vaccination was 31·3 per thousand. In Coorg the figure was as high as 49·15, and in Bombay it only amounted to 21·49. Each vaccinator was credited with operations varying in number from 2,867 in Berar to 723 in Ajmer-Merwara. The nature of the vaccine used varied considerably in different areas. Calf lymph is generally employed in Madras, Assam, Berar, and Burma. In Bengal the chief re-agent is human lymph taken direct from the arm, although both fresh and lanolinated calf lymph is used in many cases. Buffalo calf lymph is employed in the Punjab, and in Bombay and the United Provinces glycinerated calf lymph is used to some extent, though the vaccine principally employed is the human lymph. According to the particulars supplied by the Sanitary Commissioner the use of calf lymph without admixture has been attended with most success both in cases of primary vaccination and revaccination. It must be borne in mind, however, that six times the number of cases were performed by the arm to arm method, and that the percentage of successes was very little, indeed inappreciably, less. The success in respect of lanoline lymph vaccinations is by no means so good. There seems to be plenty of evidence in India that the best way to popularise vaccination will be to make it an effective protection, and one would judge from the signs of the times that the time will come when there will be less objection to it here than in European countries.

THE KING AND THE POPE.

THROUGHOUT Christendom and, indeed, throughout the world of great religious creeds there will be a feeling of satisfaction that King Edward will not leave Rome without paying a visit to the venerable head of the Catholic Church. Leo XIII. has just celebrated the silver jubilee of his Pontificate, and has this week eclipsed the years of St. Peter's occupancy of the papal throne. The Pope is the first figure in Christendom and in Leo XIII. the papacy has stood before the world in its highest aspects. In piety, statesmanship, and learning the aged ascetic of the Vatican commands the veneration of men of all creeds. It is for these personal reasons that King Edward will to-day meet the Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Church. The meeting in itself will be an incident of great historic interest. It is certain that since the Reformation no English monarch has visited the Pope, while during a lengthy period before that date kings of England had even refused to obey the Papal summons to Rome. Since Henry VIII. earned the title of Defender of the Faith and afterwards proclaimed himself head of the Church in England the relations of the British monarchy with the Papacy, even during the Stuart period, and with the exception of the brief reign of Queen Mary, the daughter of Henry, were never very cordial until the reign of the late Queen. On several occasions presents were exchanged between Queen Victoria and the Pope, and notably on the occasions of the Royal Jubilees and the celebration of Pope Leo's priestly and episcopal Jubilees. No significance beyond that of courtesy and respect to Leo XIII. is to be attached to the meeting between the heads of the Anglican and Roman Churches, but Catholics, remembering King Edward's Coronation Oath and Declaration, will no doubt see in his Majesty's interchange of courtesies with the Pope, an indication that no future English monarch will on his accession to the throne, be required to wound the religious susceptibilities of large numbers of his subjects throughout the world. One other fact emphasised by this historic event is the position the Vatican has attained by the moderation and conciliation which Pope Leo has imported into its Councils.

THE death of Mr. Reginald Hugh Porter, A.D.S.P., occurred at Moradabad on Friday, as the result of an attack of enteric fever.

THE London "Gazette" of the 10th March contains the announcement of the promotion of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. We are informed that this promotion is in recognition of the admirable work of Colonel Baring in connection with the Delhi Durbar.

THE results of the Benares Sanskrit College examinations, which are published in the last "Gazette," contain a feature of peculiar interest. Among the list of candidates who have passed the whole of the Madhyama (Intermediate) examination occurs the name of Mr. D. B. Spooner of the Harvard University. Not only has this American scholar passed the entire examination, which is usually taken in parts extending over four years, at one attempt, but he stands fifth in order of merit among the fifteen students who have achieved this feat. The examination is one which is conducted solely on the lines of Indian scholarship, without any introduction of Western comparative methods or philology. Not only have all the candidates hitherto been invariably Hindus, but an overwhelming proportion of them are Brahmans. Mr. Spooner's success illustrates alike the strong hold which Eastern studies have taken in the far West and the thoroughness which characteries his countrymen in all their undertakings.

THE "Independance Belge" says that the Congo Free State authorities know absolutely nothing concerning any intentions of Great Britain in regard to the alleged denunciation of the lease of the Lado territory of the State. The journal adds that too much importance should not be attached to rumours circulated on the subject.

THE "Manila Times" reports an awful horror from the neighbouring province of Bengnet, arising from a party of road workmen blasting a cliff. All blasting powder, left lying about at the time, about 500 pounds or so, exploded from some unknown cause. The foreman was killed at once, the remains being scattered to a great distance. Two Americans and four Filipinos were killed outright; five Filipinos were maimed. Most of the wounded were blinded, and it was impossible for them to recover Their bodies were just like mummies.

WHEN one of a band of six daring robbers, which has terrorised Western Nebraska for some months was recently captured, it was discovered that the bronzed hard-visaged outlaw was a woman. Her hair was cropped short, a knotted handkerchief was round her throat, and she wore the leather breeches and jackboots of the Western plains. She chews tobacco and drinks freely. She confesses that four members of the band to which she belongs are also women. The crimes of which they are accused include cattle-stealing, train robbery, and murder.

The "Jewish Chronicle" falls foul of Mr. Zangwill for his hostile attitude to the Jewish Colonization Committee, and asserts that the author of "The Children of the Ghetto" seems unable to grasp the difficulties of the Baron Hirsch Trust, and that the one object of the Zionists appears to be to wrest from them the millions they have been handling and hand them over to the professors and orators who preside over the destinies of the Zionist movement. At one time, this organ says, one of the prerogatives of Zionism was to soundly rate the Jewish millionaires," but now, it says, it seems to have cast off its cult of idealism and to be hankering after the millions of Baron Hirsch.

AN important change is about to be introduced at Army Headquarters, whereby the tenure of all Staff appointments of whatsoever kind will be reduced from five years to three years. From the fact that under the new system the three years' tenure will be extensible to five years it seems pretty apparent that the object of the alteration is not to deprive Army Headquarters of the services of really valuable men just at the time when their value has become greatest, that is after three years' working experience, but is merely to create an easy means of transferring back to the regimental duty officers whose qualifications after three years' test are seen to fall short of the standard of Staff employment.

To the few people in Kensington who, it may be presumed, drink water, it will be of interest, if not altogether pleasant, to know that the Public Analyst for the third time within four months has reported that a sample of water taken from the Grand junction Waterworks Company's district has been found to be insufficiently purified for public supply and for drinking purposes. At the last meeting of the Kensington Borough Council, when the public analyst's report on the water was submitted, the Health Committee intimated that failing a satisfactory explanation from the Company, the matter would be reported to the Local Government Board. A councillor then asked what would happen, to which another councillor gave the amusing reply, Most likely the Board will refer the matter to Sir W. Crooks, who is analyst to the Local Government Board and also to the Grand Junction Waterworks Company.

A FRIEND who met Dr. Fairbairn at a large Oxford dinner party, tells a contributor to the "Morning Leader" that the veteran Principal of Mansfield College kept the table merry with his anecdotes. He told with inimitable gravity the old tale of the "great dragoon in heaven." His version was that a minister, belated and storm-driven, found shelter in the house of a Covenanting woman. After retiring to rest in an inner room, he heard the old woman and her grand-daughter at family worship. The girl, slowly spelling out the words of Scripture read that "a great dragoon appeared in heaven." "Impossible, Linny," said the old woman; "there never yet was a dragoon in heaven." "But, granny, it's spelt d-r-a, dra, g-o-n, goon, dragoon." "Weel, it's the word of God, bairn; read on," said the astonished grandmother, whose mind was full of the cruelties practised by the dragoons of Claverhouse. Presently the child read, "And the great dragoon was cast out. "Did I not say sae, Linny" cried the old lady, in high delight. "There'll" be nae dragoons in heaven, I'se warrant ye."

FARTHEST NORTH.

THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI'S EXPEDITION.

THERE is a certain inevitable sameness about narratives of Polar endeavour, and probably the Duke of the Abruzzi's volumes will not achieve such a "boom" as those of his Norwegian predecessor.

But the frozen north is far too weirdly fascinating ever to become stale; and we can promise the reader that he will be thoroughly absorbed in this record of desperate adventure, plucky endurance, and undaunted perseverance.

Handsomely got up and superbly illustrated, the book is not too fine for the interest of its contents. It is an intensely dramatic story, this of the Polar Stars crushing blockade by the relentless ice; of Captain Cagni's dash for the Pole: of the weary, perilous return, which at times seemed hopeless; and of the tragic mystery attending the fate of the first sledge detachment.

The plucky young Prince's original plan may be roughly summarised. After reminding us that Nansen's method was to drift with his ice-locked ship along the Arctic current, and then to proceed by dog-sledge from the most promising point reached, he proceeds :—

Although my desire of arriving at the Pole was most ardent, it was not, however, strong enough to induce me to remain for some years in those solitary and icy regions. The danger of losing the dogs by disease, the risk of trusting to drifting on the Arctic Ocean (a voyage which, though it may be repeated wiht the same probability of success, may also be accompanied by unknown dangers, even in the case of vessels built like the Fram), dissuaded me from attempting to follow the same system.

FORCING THE PACE.

It was decided to push for the Pole from Franz Josef Land and to force the pace by forming the expedition of many lightly laden sledges, each driven by one man.

The enormous distance could not be traversed by a single party unaided. Either the sledges would be too heavily laden, or, as in the case of Nansen, it would be necessary to have a greater number of sledges than men. . . . The expedition, therefore, required to be formed of three detachments.

The first detachment of four men, carrying supplies for forty days, was to return to the ship after fifteen days' march; the second four, carrying seventy days' rations, to return after thirty days; the final four, with ninety days' rations, to proceed as far as possible in forty days.

With considerable modifications in detail, this was the plan that took Captain Cagni and his three companions to 86 degs. 34mins., in April 1900. Will that ever be surpassed? Scarcely, by that route, says the Duke of the Abruzzi.

"It would at most be possible to push on a few miles further towards the north if the ice on the Arctic Ocean was in an unusually favourable state, but the results would not afford any compensation for the fatigue and the privations undergone."

Reasons are given, however, for believing that an expedition on similar lines, based upon the west coast of Greenland, would seriously threaten the Pole.

THE ARCTIC WINTER.

Wintering in Arctic regions is notoriously rather trying to the temper and some may suppose that eleven Italians and nine Norwegians would not make a very happy Polar family. But they did; they kept each other's feasts, and were the best of friends. To the Italians, of course, was reserved the honour of the final advance. The record-breaking four were an Italian naval officer, a Genoese sailor, and two Alpine guides from Gourmayeur, whose resourcefulness and knowledge of ice proved invaluable.

At the outset everything went well. The trusty whaler buffeted her way to the northern extremity of Prince Rudolph Island in twenty-seven days from Archangel. But a month later, when hope was at its highest, it was suddenly dashed. During the night of September 7, 1899, a south-west breeze drove the ice-pack against the ice-field in Teplitz Bay, which in turn was driven against the fixed ice along the coast.

Towards half-past six loud reports coming from all sides, and sudden movements of the ship, which first heeled over to the left, and, then 20degs. to the right, roused me completely.

Under the strong pressure of the ice against the bow the ship had backed about 90ft., and had risen at the same time on the ice, where she remained, with her bow out of water, heeling over about 20degs. to the left. Great slabs of ice had been raised against her side and stern while she was making her way through them. At the bow all the rigging of the foremast had broken loose, and on the right side of the ship, which was exposed from the middle to the bow when she heeled over, the outer planks of greenheart were seen to have been driven into a depth of 2¼ins. or 3½ins. for a length of 18ft. to 2 ft., so much so that a hand could be passed between them.

THE DUKE'S DISASTER.

It was during a training jaunt with the *dogs* in the depth of the Arctic night that, in Dr. Molinelli's words—

A sudden and violent outburst of wind from the north enveloped us in a dense and epaque cloud of very fine snow, which made the night still more dark, and we strayed from the right way. Without being aware of the fact, we ascended a low glacier situated in the middle of Teplitz Bay, and came swiftly down the gentle incline on the opposite side. On coming to where the glacier ended, by a precipice at the edge of the sea, the Duke and Cagni fell down on the ice in the bay from a height of about 20ft.

No bones were broken, but both were badly frost-bitten before reaching the hut. Cagni recovered at the time, though his weakened finger suffered again during its northern journey, and he had then to cut off the frozen part with a pair of scissors, and afterwards to submit his finger to further amputation. The Duke lost portions of two fingers at once, and sadly recognised that he could not think of going with the sledges.

Of Cagni's struggle to the north and still more desperate struggle back—the heartbreaking fight against the hostile drift of the ice, the few yards painfully gained in many days with food and energy running out, the gradual killing of the dogs, the perilous scrambling through ice and water towards the land that seemed to come no nearer—suffice it to say that it is Nansen over again.

Let us note that on March 23 the first detachment Lieutenant Querini, Ollier, of Courmayeur, and the Norwegian Stokken, turned back according to programme, and vanished *from* the sight of Cagni—and of all men. Snapshots of the 23rd of two other months may conclude this notice.

April 23.—Seven o'clock passed, eight o'clock passed, and still we went on. We must have covered much more than ten miles, but at that moment I hardly took note of this. I did not even think of it. The absence of all obstacle, the samenes, the monotony of the march, had stupefied my brain, and I followed my sledges, which did not repuire my help, as though I were asleep. My thought wandered far away—far from ice and cold. I was among green trees and in a warm climate—I was dreaming.

It was a quarter to ten. My mind came back to the present, and I remembered that to-morrow we should have to travel again. I called out to Petigax, and made signs to him to stop to encamp. To our left was a small hillock; we brought the sledges near to it so as to shelter them from the north wind, and drew them up in line; the tent was untied and spread. We did all this mechanically, like automata.

When beneath the tent, at that first moment of repose, when all the fibres of the body seem to unbend and relax after long fatigue, the clear ideas of things came back to me. We have conquered! We have surpassed the greatest explorer of the century.

June 23.—We descend the glacier, which is full of crevasses. The Polar Star is still fixed in its place; we begin to see black spots moving about, and hasten on. Now we can already make out the men. . . .

The doctor is there at the head of the men, and waving his cap like them and crying out "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!" A few minutes later we are in each other's arms. I clasp the hands of the men. Hans says to me, "Do you know Querini has not come back?" I look at Cavalli as though stupefied he bows down his head.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING IN ROME.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

HIS MAJESTY AND THE POPE.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

His Majesty King Edward arrived in Rome this afternoon and was welcomed at the Railway station by their Italian Majesties, and thence drove to the Quirinal.

The scenes of enthusiasm on the part of the populace in the Quirinal square were remarkable.

His Majesty was cheered repeatedly, and eventually, had to appear on the balcony with their Italian Majesties the King and Queen.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Although official announcement is still withheld it is understood that the visit of King Edward to the Pope to-morrow has been arranged.

The "Times" says that it is both considerate and wise to perform this act of politeness to the venerable head of the Catholic Church which could scarcely be omitted without seeming to involve a slight to his Holiness.

His Majesty King Edward, after receiving the British residents in Rome at the Embassy, returned to the Quirinal, where he dined with the Royal family.

The Rome newspapers join in a chorus of welcome to King Edward, and dwell upon the traditional friendship between the two countries.

The clerical and socialist organs note the significance of the visit.

The London Press are equally cordial over the visit.

THE SOMALI WAR.

COST OF THE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Lord Stanley, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Somaliland expedition had cost a quarter of a million sterling up to 31st March, and a further quarter of a million had been provided in the estimates of 1903, which had been framed on the assumption that the operations would conclude by the 30th June.

No complaint, his Lordship said, had been received from General Manning regarding any shortcomings in the service bullet beyond his reference to the bullet in yesterday's despatch, and the War Office had telegraphed to him regarding the same.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS REFUSED.

U. S. REPRESENTATIONS.

ATTITUDE OF JAPAN.

Reuter is informed that China has formally refused the Russian demands respecting Manchuria.

The American Ambassador at Saint Petersburg has been instructed to present a Note on the subject of Manchuria, which, while ostensibly in the form of an enquiry, is substantially a strong protest.

Reuter wires from Peking that Mr. Conger, the American Minister there, has presented a Note to Prince Ching, protesting against the proposals that no more towns in Manchuria should be opened to foreigners and against the exclusive employment of Russians in the public service.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Reuter wiring from Yokohama says that Party differences are temporarily obliterated in view of the Russian action in Manchuria, and there have been frequent consultations between the Ministry and Marquis Ito.

The Japanese newspapers counsel a firm attitude but moderate tone.

THE PENRHYN QUARRY DISPUTE.

THE GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION.

MOTION OF CENSURE.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, on behalf of the Opposition, moved a Resolution condemning the inaction of the Government in the dispute between Lord Penrhyn and his quarrymen and declaring intervention to be imperative.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, in reply, said that the Opposition was not justified in moving a vote of censure, and that Government had not intervened because there was no prospect of success.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Mr. Asquith's Resolution condemning the inaction of the Government in the Penrhyn dispute has been rejected in the Commons by 316 against 182 votes.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

In the Spanish elections the Republicans have won six districts out of eight, and they have also triumphed in Madrid and several large cities.

PRESIDENT LOUBET AT TUNIS.

A TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

LONDON. APRIL 28.

President Loubet made his triumphal entry into Tunis yesterday.

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honour he dwelt upon the progress and prosperity of Tunis in the past twenty years.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the reorganisation of the Bhopal battalion. Seven British officers are to be added to the present establishment of five with the battalion. The proposal to include a medical officer has been negatived. The change in class composition will be carried out gradually.

The question is before the Government of India of seconding and replacing in their regiment all officers extra regimentally employed for more than six months.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF MR. HANBURY.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The death is announced from pneumonia of the Hon. Robert William Hanbury, the President of the Board of Agriculture.

[The Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury was the son of Robert Hanbury, of Boleball House, Farnworth, and was born in 1845. He was educated at Rugby and Christ Church College, Oxford. He has been described as one of the patentees of the "Conservative working man." He followed Lord Randolph Churchill in the campaign against official extravagance. In the Parliament of 1895 he espoused the cause of the soldier, and did a good deal of work in the direction of Army Reform. In the last Parliament he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and "had the bad luck to represent the Post Office during the chaos caused by the removal for Mount Pleasant." With the present Government he has held the post of President to the Board of Agriculture. He was Deputy Lieutenant of Staffordshire. He sat for Farnworth from 1872 to 1878, and for North Staffordshire from 1878 to 1880. He was first elected for Preston in 1885. At the time of his death he was 58 years of age.]

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

Of the contingent still in China, it is understood that the general and railway staff are to return to India and that the Indian Medical Staff will be limited to one native Field Hospital with regimental personnel. The Government of India have applied for the early return of the officers and subordinates of the Military Works Services with a view to their replacement on the Indian establishment. They have agreed to the retention in China of the Department staff provided they be seconded.

ANOTHER ELECTRIC TRAM FATALITY IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28,

Mr. Wilder, a Municipal contractor, while standing on the footboard of an electric car talking to a friend was knocked down by a car coming from the opposite direction which crushed his thigh and completely shattered the left leg below the knee. He was removed to hospital where he died under the operation of both legs being amputated. He was standing on the wrong side of the car. The driver of the tram car has been arrested.

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

MEMORIALS AT CALCUTTA AND SERINGAPATAM.

BANGALORE, APRIL 28.

The finishing touches are now being applied to the group of charitable works begun in Calcutta and at Seringapatam to perpetuate the memory of the late Maharajah of Mysore who died in Calcutta in December, 1894. The memorails in that City, which are erected on the spot where the Maharajah was cremated, consist of a large Bathing Ghat constructed on the Bank of Adi Gunga, a mantapam or pavillion forming an approach to the Ghat, and a temple in the Dravidian style enclosed by ornamental iron railings, all costing several lakhs. Another Bathing Ghat and "chathrum" at a cost of Rs. 72,900 have been erected on the banks of the Cauvery at Seringapatam.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.

The Mysore Government have ordered June 3rd, the Prince of Wales' birthday, to be included in the list of gazetted holidays of the State.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS WATER WORKS.

THE CONTRACT FOR MACHINERY.

Messrs. Simpson and Company of London have secured the contract for the supply of all the engines, pumps, and other machinery for the Kolar Gold Fields Water Supply project, work on which is now well in hand.

TIGER-HUNTING IN THE MYSORE JUNGLES.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN OFFICER.

AN ORDERLY SERIOUSLY MAULED.

Captain Macquoid, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Regiments, has had an extremely narrow escape from the fury of a wounded tiger. He was out on Saturday in the Mysore jungles, where he has often bagged a tiger before, mostly on foot, and on this occasion wounded, and followed a very large brute with his orderly. They were not long in locating the beast which charged them at sight, missing Macquoid, who fell over a boulder, but seizing the sowar orderly, who was so seriously mauled that his life is despaired of. The injured man was brought into Bangalore to the hospital to-day. It should be mentioned that as soon as Captain Macquoid recovered his feet and rifle he shot the tiger through the head as it stood over the sowar.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE,

APRIL 28

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St, Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Private Telegrams for offices in the interior of Nicaragna and Costa Rica may again be accepted but at senders risk.

Telegrams to Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable New York, Haiti and routes via Keywest and Bermudas to Haiti Republic of San Domingo, Curacao and Venezuela interrupted.

During interruption telegrams for Haiti St Domingo Curacao and Venezuela will be forwarded via Bermuda up to Turks island thence by boat daily to Haiti.

They can only be accepted at senders risk and are subject to delay.

Cable St. James Haiphong interrupted.

Telegrams forwarded by Land Line.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

APPOINTMENTS TO MILITARY COMMANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Orders have now been issued for the carrying out of the military appointments announced last night. Colonel Nixon, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Department, Simla, officiates in Command of Bangalore vice General Wolfe Murray.

Major General McLeod receives the rank of Lieutenant-General in Burma.

Brigadier-General Reid is transferred from Lucknow to the temporary Command of the Mhow District.

POONA GYMKHANA.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

POONA, APRIL 28.

The following are the cricket fixtures arranged up to date by the Poona Gymkhana :—June 25th, eleven versus next fifteen; 27th, United Head Quarters Office; July 2nd, Nizam's Cricket Club; 16th, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; 17th and 18th, Bombay Hindu Gymkhana at Bombay; 25th, Combined Poona Colleges; 30th, the Buffs; August 3rd and 4th, Baronet Cricket Club at Poona; 7th and 8th, Bombay Gymkhana at Bombay; 10th and 11th, Presidency Test Match at Bombay; 13th, 14th, and 15th, Presidency Match at Bombay; 21st and 22nd, Bombay Hindu Gymkhana at Poona; 28th and 29th, Elphinstone Cricket Club at Poona; September 17th and 18th, Bombay Gymkhana at Poona; 21st, 22nd, and 23rd Presidency Match at Poona.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Poona open polo tournament will take place in Poona in September on the 15th, 16th, and 18th, the final being played on the 24th.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE NEW COLONIES.

AUSTRALIANS DISGUSTED.

LONDON, April 11th.—The "Daily Express" is responsible for the statement that a dozen Australians, who were prepared to invest £30,000 in South African farms are returning home disgusted.

The same journal states that the Australians declare that no encouragement has been given them, and that the Government settlement schemes are impracticable.

BRITISH COLOMBIA AND ASIATICS.

LEGISLATION AGAINST CHINESE.

The Provincial Legislature of British Columbia, despite a previous veto, has re-enacted its anti-Mongolian legislation, which is founded on the Natal Act, and provides for an educational test in the case of Chinese and Japanese immigrants.

The legislature insists that the salvation of the province is dependent on the exclusion of the Oriental races.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO VISIT AMERICA.

According to a telegram from Danvers, in Massachusetts, it is expected that Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain will visit Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Chamberlain's mother, towards the end of the summer.

GERMAN CLAIMS IN MOROCCO.

The members of the French Colonial Party resent the claim of the German Press that Germany is entitled to territorial expansion in Morocco, in the event of the partition of that country. The French newspapers insist that Germany's interests in Morocco are purely economic.

THE DUTCH LABOUR DISPUTE.

ANTI-STRIKE LEGISLATION.

The Upper House of the Dutch Parliament is hurriedly passing the anti-strike law recently passed by the Lower Chamber. The strike leaders, fearing punishment under the new law, have recommended a general cessation of the strike. The extreme element have consequently repudiated the leaders. The strike is, nevertheless, collapsing.

THE STRIKE IN ROME.

ACTION BY THE COMPOSITORS' UNION.

London, April 11th.—The Compositors' Union in Rome, in sympathy with whose members the present general strike was proclaimed, has urged all workers except the printers, to resume work.

The executive of the Union intimate that an agreement is being arranged between the printers and their employers.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE Improvement Trustees of Bombay held their weekly meeting yesterday at their offices, Albert Building. The Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presided, and there were also present General Sir James Willcocks, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. Sassoon J. David, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

TENDERS FOR BUILDING NEW CHAWLS AT AGRIPADA.

The chairman said they had received eight tenders for the construction of the new chawls at Agripada, and recommended that the lowest tender of Messrs Ahmedali Goolam Hoosein and Brothers for a sum of Rs. 3,42,215 be accepted.

The lowest tender as recommended by the chairman was accepted.

LEASE OF LAND AT AGRIPADA.

The Board considered an application from Mr. D. N. Bahadurji for the lease of plot No. 22, Agripada on certain conditions.

The board declined to accept the application on the conditions stated by Mr. Bahadurji

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE CHURCH GATE STATION.

The Board proceeded to consider a circular regarding the land resumed for improvements to the Church Gate Station.

It was resolved that no further action need be taken as the land had been resumed by Government.

THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND MILL HANDS.

Consideration was given to a circular on memorandum by the chairman regarding the estimates for providing chawls for mill hands.

It was resolved to explain the position of affairs to the Mill-owners' Association, and to ask the Association to frame definite proposals for the consideration of the trustees.

The Board then adjourned.

THE collision of the Allan liner Sardinian with ice a few days ago brings vividly before the public the increased risk attending the crossing of the Atlantic just now. Not for many years—certainly not since 1890, if then—has the neighbourhood of the Newfoundland banks been so infested with ice in all forms—field, floe, slab, pancake, berg, &c. Immense areas are encountered, and steamers have to be steered a long way out of their proper route to keep clear of the danger. According to the latest information available, this serious, silent obstacle to Atlantic navigation is met with the whole way down the eastern edge of the Grand Bank and to 40 deg. N. latitude, while is extends eastward to nearly 40 deg. W. longitude. No credence need be given to the statement that the officers on the Sardinian were warned of the proximity of ice by the sudden fall in the water temperature, because rapid and great fluctuations of from 10 deg. to 20 deg. are common experiences in the locality all the year round, and when there is not an ounce of ice within a thousand miles.

BOOKS OF ALL SORTS.

A WOMAN'S CHECKMATE is a story of totally unnecessary suffering and oppression endured by a family at the hands of a designing and very wicked intriguer. It is, however, well told and the interest is kept up to the end. It is impossible to condemn the villain altogether, for every evil and tyrannous instinct must have been roused in him by his invertebrate victim, Mr. Winspeare, a scientific, but most easily imposed upon, individual. The heroine is, of course, beautiful, with soft wildernesses of hair, exquisitely arched eyebrows, marvellous eyes, quivering nostrils, &c. She has, moreover, and she needed it badly, seeing her father was such a poor creature, the light of clear intelligence burning in her fine eyes, and her mouth showed a firmness, foreign to her parent and which she could not have inherited from him. She is, therefore, able to resist Mr. Fazzard, the tyrant of the household, when he announces his intention of marrying her with or without her consent but distinctly with her fortune. The story details how she will not obey her father's behests in this matter, and how she makes other arrangements for the disposal of her own life. On the principle of the mouse saving the lion, a poor tramp helps in the undoing of the schemes of the villain, the right people who can supply the key to the wicked enigma of Mr. Fazzard's occult power over Mr. Winspeare are met in unexpected places and at most unforeseen moments. The younger generation is as usual rescued from utter misery, though the elders do not escape the common lot of those who have not had the wit to direct their fate aright or the spirit to defy the designs of the wicked. Poor Mr. Winspeare comes to the sort of end that such weaklings too frequently reach. I. E. Muddock manages to arouse and keep awake his readers' interest in the most unlikely series of events.

THE LONG VIGIL, by F. Jenner Taylor, is a most singular novel, and one with a feature peculiar to itself. The hero, who is apparently one of the most ordinary of mortals, engaged as clerk in a matter-of-fact business, that of merchants and bankers, pursues his way on disciplined, clerk-work lines, docile and uncomplaining, through his daily round of monotonous toil. There was but one distraction in his life, and that is a mild one, he played on the grand old organ for his own pleasure occasionally of evenings in St. Issell's church, which was close to his daily work and to his diggings. One evening while thus employed, he finds a man seated on the bench beside him, a man, moreover of unusual appearance, and strange manners, with "a complexion almost arabesque." The reader is prepared for developments from the sudden visit of this stranger, but when he announces himself as St. John the Evangelist and proceeds to speak of early Christian days as if he had witnessed all the events of that time, we are driven to believe that the clerk's brain is an imaginative one. Henceforth his life is a mysterious combination of ordinary toil and extraordinary visits from St. John, and communings with him on religious subjects. Whether through his ghostly visitant's influence, or as the result of normal developments, Mr. Gordon Pole meets people who bring a new interest into his life, and romance comes to tinge his dull days with a slightly roseate hue. St. John interferes, however, and sends him in quest of happiness elsewhere, and poor Gordon Pole in obeying his behests gets into perilous relations with dynamitards, while he listens to pages of high falutin from his St. John as to the necessity for the saving work being done through him alone. By the time he has, under the same saintly influence, stolen a boat at London Bridge and rowed down the Thames to find a corpse and take a letter from the pocket of the poor suicide, which explains a good deal to him, the story is drawing to a close, and Mr. Gordon Pole may say, with the poet, that in his dull life only.

One or two poor melancholy pleasures. . . .
Moths in the moonbeam, glided by,

for St. John brought him no kind of happiness, though he induced him to sacrifice himself in the most absolutely unselfish way for the benefit of the beings whom even their mothers could not have thought interesting. This is certainly a book apart, and one that tries the patience of the ordinary unimaginative reader, while it will fascinate those who dive beneath the surface.

THE DIAMOND OF EVIL, by Fred. Whishaw. Though this story opens during the Matabele War, when the adventurous hero joins Jameson's Buluwayo force, it is not a story of that War, but of far more exciting incidents. The teller is left by a soldier, Io Wright, the manuscript of his confessions, at the end of which was a cryptogram that held the secret of the whereabouts of a certain diamond called the Eye of the Sun, to get possession of which Io Wright and sundry others had committed a good many unjustifiable deeds. The diary of the dead soldier is the chief part of the story, its complement being the further adventures of the young man to whom it was handed by the dying soldier. How the cryptogram gets worked out is related in a thoroughly interesting manner. It leads to most unexpected developments and not necessarily to the enrichment of all concerned. The invention of the hiding-place of the diamond was a daring feat of the imagination, and demanded no small measure of self-control in the finder to search for it in such a ghastly spot. But novelists must supply sensations and thrills or retire from their public.

Among Longmans' British Classics for India is MACAULAY'S ESSAY ON WILLIAM PITT, Earl of Chatham, with introduction and notes by Mark Hunter M. A. (Oxon). It is intended for colleg students reading for a degree, and the method pursued by Mr. Hunter in annotating this essay is on a broader and freer plan than usual. He discusses points in which Macaulay's views differ from those of later writers. The histories of Stanhope and Mr. Lecky are largely used, as is the "Dictionary of National Biography" which as Mr. Hunter whimsically says, "the annotator in search of things great and small, important and trivial, whether it be the truth about Admiral Byng, or the dimensions of Daniel Lambert's waistcoat, has his own peculiar, if humble reasons to bless." Walford Davis Green's "Life of Pitt" has also been wisely drawn upon. There are ten illustrations of men remarkable in the time of which Macaulay treats. The introduction by Mr. Hunter is both an intelligent criticism and appreciation of this first essay on William Pitt and occupies forty-six pages; the notes are copious, taking up as much of the book as the Essay. An exhaustive chronological table and an index leave nothing to be desired by the student. The book, in neat cloth binding, costs 2 rupees.

Messrs. Shand, Mason and Co. have issued as an advertisement pamphlet on "Works Fire Brigades; their Organisation and Equipment." They take for illustration of excellent installations, the engines of which they have supplied, the Carrow Works Fire Brigade at Norwich, that of Messrs. Pullar and Sons', Perth, of the Dunlop Tyre Co., Coventry, and some others describing the training which these Brigades go through to make them of prompt avail. The Carrow Works started a fire protective system—after a disastrous fire had burnt out a large structure of eight storeys—under Mr. G. W. Durndell who was trained under Sir Eyre Shaw in the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The Carrow Works Brigade consists now of this Chief Officer, ten permanent men, two watchmen, a coachman, and a reserve corps of twenty-six men. These are always on duty or ready for it, unless when on leave, but more than three men are never allowed on leave at the same time. Before getting on the reserve staff an examination shows that the candidate can manage the manual engine in a certain time, be carried down in the fire escape, and likewise carry some one else down, manage the life-escape, and jump safely into a jumping sheet from a height of twenty feet. The engines are of the best and newest description. The time allowed for turning out to a fire on the works is two minutes, off the works, five. The utility of the brigade is well tested, for since 1882 there has been an average of four fires per year, and all have been extinguished in their incipient stage by the Works own brigade. A trained Ambulance Corps proves of great value in "First Aid." Messrs. Pullar and Sons protect their extensive dye-works by one of the best equipped and smartest private Fire Brigades in Great Britain. In some parts of the institution water is of little use on account of the nature of the work, but heavy blankets are hung ready, while barrows of sand are placed at every corner to smother possible fires. To induce a quick turn-out to small money rewards are given to the first, second, and third men up to the station after a fire call. In 1896 the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company set up an efficient Brigade at Coventry.

THE INDIAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND.

LETTERS FROM LORD HARRIS AND MR. LACEY.

GENEROUS DONATION BY H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

THE following letter has been received by the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee from Mr. F. E. Lacey, Secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club :—"In reply to your letter of March 18th, which I will with pleasure bring before the Cricket Committee of the M. C. C. when next they meet, I may with confidence say that we shall welcome a visit from native cricketers of India, and will be prepared to do anything we can to contribute to its success. I will write again on the receipt of instructions from my Committee." A long letter has also been received by the Committee from Lord Harris, in which he says :—"You may be perfectly certain that I will do my best to help you, and if it can be done I shall be delighted to see the team over here, if for no other reason because you have been able to sink caste and religious differences, and, therefore, able to get together, or I hope so, the best team possible." His Highness the Aga Khan with his customary liberality has promised the handsome sum of £330 sterling towards the Indian Cricket Team Guarantee Fund. Considerable progress has been made by the Committee in collecting a good portion of the sum required, as in addition to his Highness the Aga Khan his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., Mr. Dinshaw Bomanjee Petit, and Mr. J. N. Tata have all promised subscriptions as well as large sums towards the guarantee fund. His Highness the Nizam has been approached for a subscription through Mr. Fardoonjee Jamsetjee, the Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, and those who are acquainted with his Highness's love of sport will easily guess what the result will be. Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Bikanir and Alwar have also been written to, and we understand that his Highness the Gaekwar, who is a keen cricket enthusiast, will be asked to receive a deputation from the Committee with a view to obtaining his Highness's support to the scheme. A meeting of the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Framjee Patel, A. Sidney Galtrey, Darashaw Chichgar, R. S. McGregor Shepherd, and J. M. Divecha, was held at the Parsee Gymkhana on Monday evening, when some important details were discussed, and arrangements made to further the project.

THE DEFAMATION CASE.

JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision of the case in which Teju Kaya, a Municipal contractor, charged Sitaram Luxmon, also a Municipal Contractor, with defamation. Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bharucha, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. T. J. Strangman, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Moos, solicitor, appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate, in his long judgment, recapitulated the facts of the case, and stated that the words used by the accused in his letter to the Municipal Commissioner were per se defamatory, and, therefore, explanation 4th of Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code had no application. There was nothing in the letter, the meaning of which was doubtful, and therefore, no evidence was necessary to determine the effect of the language used in it. His Worship also held that the accused did publish an imputation against the complainant having reason to believe that such imputation would harm the reputation of the complainant. The next point for consideration was whether the accused made the imputation for protection of his interests. From the contents of the letter and from the evidence before the court his Worship was clearly of opinion that the accused made the imputations for the protection of his interests, namely, to secure the contract for the supply of bullocks and carts. The court, therefore, found that point in the accused's favour. The last and the most important point for the decision of the Court was whether the accused made that imputation in good faith. In order to decide the plea of good faith the Court had to determine the following questions of fact :—(1) whether the accused had a servant by name Parushram; (2) whether the witness Prabhaker Raghunath Shande was that Purushram; and (3) whether as alleged by the accused the witness Shande alias Purushram was sent to the Municipal office with the message referred to in the accused's second statement. The Magistrate after dealing with the evidence adduced on behalf of the accused proceeded to remark that the witness Rowji Hari Athavle was not only an unreliable witness, but was also one of those dangerous characters that existed in the Colaba District, whose business was to pry about the courts and manage cases. As management of cases from their point of view also included manufacturing of evidence he was not at all surprised at the production of the witness Prabhaker Raghunath Shande as Purushram. His Worship also declined to put any reliance on the evidence of either Rowji or Shande alias Purushram or even Vishnu, for he was quite satisfied that their evidence was the result of very careful tutoring. As to the evidence of Mr. Dinshaw Bhedwar even counsel for the defence had been obliged to call him a most unsatisfactory witness. Called for the defence, with one object in view, Mr. Bhedwar seemed to have forgotten his part, and had on his own showing proved himself to be an unreliable witness. Not a single independent witness had been called to prove the fact of witness Shande alias Purushram being in the employ of the accused at any time. From the various circumstances disclosed in the evidence of Shande, as well as that of Khimji and Luxmon Shamrao, the Court could not but come to the conclusion that Shande was for the time being playing the role of Purushram referred to in the accused's letter to the Municipal Commissioner. After commenting on the evidence of each of the witnesses for the defence his Worship remarked that he had not the least hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the whole story about Purushram's having met Teju at the fountain in front of the Municipal Office by accident, and Teju inducing him to convey a message different from the one alleged to have been given by the accused to him, and Teju and Purushram going up to the Municipal office together, and there Teju and Khimji coming to an agreement, act., was a tissue of falsehoods. For the above reasons the Court must decide all the questions of facts mentioned above against the accused, and hold that there was no good faith on his part at all. It was quite clear that he had taken no care at all or paid no attention towards satisfying himself of the truth and justice of the allegations made by him in his letter to the Commissioner. The Magistrate said he must decide the question of good faith against the accused and convict him of the charge under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. The next question was what should be the punishment which ought to be inflicted on him. The accused was hitherto known as a respectable Municipal contractor, but he found himself in the present predicament owing to bad advise from men like Rowji Hari. He had not only committed the offence of defamation but he had also led himself into being a party to another offence, namely, fabrication of false evidence. Under ordinary circumstances his Worship should have considered it his duty to inflict a sentence of imprisonment on him, for a sentence of fine would be a matter of no concern to him as he was a very rich man. The Court, however, took into consideration his old age, and the probability of his being a victim to bad company and bad advise, and thought that the ends of justice would not be in any way frustrated by his sentencing him to pay a fine. His Worship accordingly sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. As there had been fourteen hearings of the case his Worship ordered that Rs. 500 out of the fine, if recovered, be paid to the complainant as compensation.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE INTERNATIONAL AT SHEFFIELD.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

LEAGUE AND COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

THE defeat of England at Sheffield by 2—1 came as an unpleasant surprise, for it was thought that the English Eleven would prove too strong for Scotland. It is cold comfort, in view of Scotland's victory on our soil, that England has won the championship simply by virtue of a superior goal average. The results show a remarkable levelling up between the three countries, the Principality alone having failed to win a match. The defeat of England was primarily due to the excellence of the Scottish half-backs, and the breakdown of the English second line against the Scottish forwards. Houlker stuck to his work gamely, but Booth once more proved a disappointment in a big match, and Johnson was far below his best form. One piece of bad luck England had in Davis receiving a nasty blow, which kept him off the field for some minutes. The Wednesday man resumed and put in some capital runs, but he never attained to anything like the brilliancy he had displayed in the previous big matches of the present season. In the second half his colleagues did not appear to think it wise to give him many chances, and thus the English right wing, which had promised to be so formidable, never threatened much danger, although it is only fair to state that Humphreys showed much cleverness in the opening half. The English attack was further weakened by the inability of Woodward to make headway against Raisbeck. The Scottish captain scarcely ever left the Tottenham amateur, who gradually gave up trying to get through, and contended himself with scrimmaging the ball out to the wing. Curiously enough the left wing, about which considerable doubt had been felt, proved the more effective, Cox showing himself distinctly the best forward on the side. Crompton, although somewhat overpowered when his halves lent him so little assistance early in the second half, defended admirably for the most part, but Molyneux was not so safe as an International back should be. Baddeley showed curious form. In the first half, and for a few minutes in the second, he fumbled the ball to such an extent that the spectators must have wondered at his selection, but subsequently he kept goal admirably, stopping fully half a dozen shots by any one of which it would have been no disgrace to be beaten. Although now old Internationals, Aitken, Raisbeck, and Robertson have never accomplished finer defensive work than that of Saturday. They were both half-backs and backs on the day, and would probably have broken up finer combinations than that formed by the English front rank. To Aitken the palm must be awarded, but Raisbeck, although falling somewhat lame towards the close, never gave up, and Robertson fell little behind him. The forwards did not attain to any remarkable excellence of combination, but they were always quick on the ball and difficult to stop, like Scotchmen generally are.

Eight matches were played in the first division of the League, but in many cases good play was impossible, the grounds being spoiled by the weather. It must be remembered, also, that on the occasion of big games, like Saturday's International, the League matches often provide anomalous results, the best players not being able to help their teams. For instance, it is fairly safe to say that Newcastle United would not have fallen to Notts Forest had not two of their men been playing at Sheffield. As it was they only lost by one goal, and this notwithstanding that they were playing away from home. Sheffield Wednesday are still a good first, although they were not able to beat Everton on Saturday, each side securing one goal. Sunderland are only two points lower than the Wednesday, and have played two matches less. On Saturday they were able to beat Notts County, and there is little doubt that if they continue in their present form the championship will go to them. West Bromwich Albion are declining rapidly, and on Saturday fell to Stoke by three points to nothing. As was to be expected, the Wolverhampton Wanderers fell to Aston Villa, but nobody expected Grimsby to beat Liverpool. Bury proved too strong for Middlesbrough; and the Blackburn Rovers were able to beat the Bolton Wanderers, but whichever way the result went it would have caused no surprise; anything might happen at the lower end of the League. The following is the First Division table up to date :—

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	31	18	9	4	51	30	40
Sunderland	29	15	6	8	47	27	38
Sheffield United	31	15	11	5	50	40	35
West Bromwich Albion	30	15	11	4	49	43	34
Stoke	29	14	10	5	43	[illegible]	33
Derby County	29	15	12	2	45	37	32
Aston Villa	28	14	11	3	45	35	31
Liverpool	29	14	12	3	62	47	31
Notts Forest	31	12	12	7	42	43	31
Notts County	29	11	11	7	37	40	29
Wolverhampton Wanderers	30	12	13	5	44	50	29
Everton	31	12	14	5	43	44	29
Bury	28	13	13	2	[illegible]	38	28
Middlesbrough	29	12	14	3	32	41	27
Newcastle United	29	10	15	4	34	47	24
Blackburn Rovers	30	10	16	4	37	57	24
Grimsby Town	30	7	15	8	37	55	22
Bolton Wanderers	31	7	21	3	35	69	17

The four teams at the head of the Second Division are, respectively, Manchester City, Small Heath, Woolwich Arsenal, and Bristol City. All these teams were engaged on Saturday, and Small Heath was the only one unable to secure a victory. The Heathens were pitted against Woolwich Arsenal, who easily defeated them by six goals to one. Manchester City had Stockport County for opponents, and had, of course, no difficulty in winning. Bristol City's victory was at the expense of Burslem Port Vale. Although, no doubt, these four teams will change positions before the end of the season arrives, there is little doubt that they will still occupy the leading positions. Southampton, Reading, Portsmouth, and the Bristol Rovers are, respectively, the four leading clubs of the Southern League. Southampton was the only one that found it possible to win on Saturday. Their opponents were Luton. Reading made a pointless draw with the Tottenham Hotspurs. Portsmouth were defeated by New Brompton, while the Bristol Rovers could score only two goals to Kettering's two.

Though interest in Rugby football is naturally on the wane, experience points to the fact that the lessons of a season are apt to be forgotten during the summer months. It is for this reason that attention is here drawn to some aspects of the play during the season now closing. Rugby football is a most conservative pastime, and those responsible for its government are very chary of changes in the rules, though, at the same time, they are rather apt to "rush matters" when seized with a sudden craze for reform. The adoption of the four three-quarters game and the subsequent and consequent changes made in the rules, with a view to meeting the exigencies of the new game, is an instance in point. Nobody will, however, accuse the Rugby Union of departing from its traditional policy of hastening slowly, should consideration, with a view to some alteration, be given to the following subject:—(1) The present point value of "scores." (2) The method of putting the ball into the scrum. (3) The whole question of obstruction, wilful and otherwise. (4) The off-side rule as applied to half-backs working the scrum. (5) Rough play and unfair play generally. (6) The problem of "the knock-on." At the close of last season we drew attention to the first of these six subjects for consideration. The present system of scoring is admittedly not wholly satisfactory. The try is now the score of the Rugby game, and there is a pretty general feeling in Rugby circles that a dropped goal much more a goal, from a mark, should not have a greater point value than a try. There is, of course, a great deal to be said for both sides of the question. Drop-kicking should be encouraged, and a dropped goal need not necessarily be anything more of a "fluke" than many tries. But the subject is a wide one, and should certainly be carefully considered by each of the four Unions before next season begins. With regard to the second point, the putting of the ball into the scrum, there can be no question that something must be done. A thoroughly honest half doubtless always intends to put the ball in straight and fairly, but the Old Adam is strong and the number of times the ball goes right through and is ruled "never in" clearly shows that the majority of halves try to put the ball in in such a way that his forwards will "get it." So much depends on "getting the ball cleverly" that the temptation is one few halves can resist. Many halves stand in front of their forwards and put the ball in towards them. The result is that every time such halves put the ball in their forwards "get it." It would appear, therefore, that the present system tends to increase unfair play, and hence that some new system of putting the ball in is required.

A finish of intensely dramatic power has before now rendered historic a game that would otherwise only be remembered for its result; but it is safe to say that no match of importance since the Anglo-Scottish game of 1881 at Raeburn Place has had a more exciting finish than the "final" for the county championship between Durham and Kent at West Hartlepool. Up to seven minutes from the close a draw seemed inevitable. Then Taylor dropped a goal for Durham, and the victory of the Northerners seemed equally assured. Impending defeat roused Kent, however, to a supreme effort. Southerners attacked strongly, and after a brilliant round of passing McEvedy scored far out just as time was up. The issue, therefore, depended upon Spicer's ability to place a goal. The whistle would "go" with his "kick," and Kent would either win or lose the championship by a point. The ball went straight for the mark, and "A goal!" was on every lip when suddenly it encountered a little cyclone, and after hanging for a second was whirled on the apex of the spiral squall just wide of the near post. A puff of wind thus gave Durham the championship by a single point! Though the finish was intensely exciting and in keeping with the close character of the game—a stiff and even struggle throughout—Durham's win by a single point was the reverse of satisfactory. A draw would have been the fitter result. For this several reasons could be assigned. The better side lost, even though the Durham men were in Kent territory during the greater portion of the second half. Then Taylor's dropped goal, though the cleverly "done," was a more than doubtful point. Luckily for Durham and unluckily for Kent, it escaped the notice of the referee that Taylor would never have got in his kick at all but for Cox obstructing O'Brien when about to tackle Taylor. On the whole, therefore, a draw would have been a more fitting result, and though it is part of the luck of the game, that Taylor's goal should have been allowed, Kent are certainly to be commiserated on losing the championship, and a match which they ought to have won. The Kent forwards, though good individually, were never together much near the close. Their lack of combination was most in evidence in the tight, and may have been due to the absence of Scott. Had Kent got the ball in the tight, the issue would never have been in doubt. Dillon was in superb form at half, and the Kent third line would have done the rest. As it was, the three-quarters got few chances; but shewed what they could have done had they had the necessary opportunities, by the superb passing which led to the try. The chief of the factors contributing to Durham's victory, apart from the deficiencies of the Kent back, was the kicking into touch by the backs. Taylor, in particular, showed specially fine judgment.

Preparations for the Gordon-Bennett race are being actively pushed ahead. On Saturday all the English and Continental cars will be inspected by the Automobile Club, and the official entries made for the eliminating trial races which are to take place on the 25th. The American cars of Messrs. Winton, Harkness, and Moors will probably undergo the preliminary tests under the supervision of the Automobile Club of America, and will not be sent over for some weeks. According to Mr. Cecil Edge, who has thoroughly inspected the Irish course, the roads compare very favourably with those on which the Paris-Vienna race was held. "Of course," he said in an interview, "you can't compare any roads in Great Britain with those of France. There you get a stretch of straight road forty or fifty miles long, and you can put on your top speed and allow your nerves some relaxation. But on the Irish course it will be a matter of a man being on his mettle the whole time. The longest straight piece of road is not more than nine miles at the most, though in the whole race of just over 351 miles there are 221 miles of straight. "In the first part of the Paris-Vienna race the roads were much better than the Irish, but this was in France. Afterwards, and especially at the end, going through Austria, they became very bad, rutty, and with awkward holes, while over the Aarleberg mountains the hills were terrible. There are two rather bad hills on the Irish course, one known as Windy Gap and the other Kilrush Hill, the bottom of which is the finishing point of the race. The road has a good many sharp corners, though they are nothing like so dangerous as those in last year's race. A better road could have been found in England, but altogether it is a course over which a very fair race can be held and the car which is the fastest will win." At the present time the road is rough in places, but before the race it will be thoroughly rolled and will have a hard, smooth surface. At all the side roads police patrols will be mounted and every precaution will be taken to prevent accident. "Motoring Illustrated" announces that Mr. James Gordon-Bennett has sent £50 to its fund to repair the course for the forthcoming race in Ireland.

At the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, this week, the Amateur Boxing Association's twenty-third annual championship gathering was held. The form shown by most of the competitors was poor. Four of last year's champions competed, and all of them suffered defeat. Among the Bantams Dew and Avent early in the proceedings had a stiff set to, the former gaining the verdict. He, however, succumbed later to H. Perry, Columbia B. C., whose victory in the final, though anticipated, occurred rather suddenly, his opponent giving in during the third round when to all appearances going well. The Feathers produced a good final bout between J. Godfrey, Columbia B.C., and J. T. Pieri of the same club. The former chiefly by means of some very clever leg work, gained a well-deserved verdict. Many surprises occurred in the earlier stages of the "Lights," notably the defeat of Humphries and Warner, both A. B. A. champions at the weight. Harold Fergus (Edinburgh Harriers G. C.) was opposed to A. Penford in the final, and doing most of the leading, had won well at the call of "Time!" This is the third occasion that the winner has entered for the event, but never before has he or any other Scotsman won an A.B.A. championship cup. His fellow-countryman, Edward Dickson, in defeating Mann in the final series of the Heavies, displayed a cleverness that is seldom seen at the weight, and emerged from an exciting contest an exceedingly popular victor. Thus two events fell to Scotland's representatives. Only two turned out for the Middles, A. C. Williams, Belsize B. C., and R. C. Warne, Lynn B. C. The former is to be congratulated upon the good show he made against such an experienced performer as Warne, who always had the best of matters and scored his third championship victory.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. OCEANIEN.

The following passengers will sail to-day (Wednesday) at 10 a.m. per Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Oceanien, for China, Japan, &c., from the Prince's Dock shed. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 9-30 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers native servants and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 7 a.m. with all their baggage:—

For Colombo.

Mrs Goodridge and nurse
Major W A Robinson
Mr and Mrs W G Treacher and 2 infants
Mr and Mrs Lea Montel
Mr Sheerazi
Messrs M Mustafa, Dedushty and Haji A Cazrani

For Singapore—Mr Shiavux Framroz Aga

For Saigon—Mr Meysounier

For Haiphong.

Mr Cogrel
Mrs Malaye
Mr Dandrien
Mr Dru
Mr and Mrs Blazy and 2 children

For Kobe—Sisters Bernard, Lemaitre, and Jolmet

For Yokohama.

Mr Berthel
Mr W H Taylor
Mr and Mrs Bell and 4 children

THE PLAGUE WARDS AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have of late been visiting the plague wards attached to the St. George's Hospital pretty regularly. May I suggest a few changes which, I think are essential to the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate patients? These wards have been in existence for the last seven years, but no attempt has been made to improve the floors and verandahs which are much cut up in several places and cause not a little inconvenience to the nurses. The ward boys, sweepers, and mehtranis group together outside and indulge in talk which never flags for want of a subject. I noticed that the food for the patients was often exposed at the entrance which affords a place of vantage for dust from the adjacent road, especially when there is any wind. I have witnessed a ward-boy putting a jug of milk without a cover in a small dirty looking ice-box strewn with sawdust, and when I pointed out to him the amount of dust that would drop into the milk, he with perfect nonchalance took a dirty rag and covered the mouth of the jug which was full to the brim. I did not wait to see further developments as this was enough. Further, imagine the imprudence of putting kerosine oil lamps of common pattern with no windproof arrangements against the ledge of the wooden huts. The thin boards which form the walls look so dry that a spark would suffice to set them alight. No wonder that similar huts were once burnt down and the nurses had to make heroic attempts to save the lives of the inmates. A few evenings ago one of these lamps flared up to such an extent that I actually ran from the other end of the ward to put it out. The nurse was engaged at the time in another ward, not a ward-boy being anywhere near. The cots in use by the patient are so narrow that anyone indulging in dreams would on a slight turn to one side be brought to the reality of the hard floor. Will the authorities concerned affirm that there have been no falls from these "nursery cots"? It is preposterous to think that a plague patient specially when delirious is allowed a margin of two feet to roll about with no protective railing. Having only one nurse to attend on these wards isolated from one another it is physically impossible to cope single-handed with the multifarious duties she is called upon to perform. It becomes even worse at night. It not unfrequently happens that the whole attention of the nurse is concentrated in meeting the requirements of a complicated case; meanwhile all the other patients whether in a delirious state or not have to wait their turn. The duties of these nurses at night extend from 8 p. m. to 8 a. m., and I leave it to your readers to form a sufficient idea of the attendance which one single nurse can possibly devote to the patients in three plague wards. It is also much to be regretted that patients who are making rapid strides towards recovery, and those who are almost convalescent, are grouped together with new arrivals, irrespective of the different types of plague from which they may be suffering. The natural outcome of this is suffering that some of them, while in a state of delirium, make night hideous preventing the others from having that peace and quietness which they so absolutely require. In the day time it is irksome and annoying to find that they cannot exchange a few words to each other now and then to while away the monotony of their time wedged in as they are between very bad cases. Humanity demands that such patients should be isolated for their own benefit and for the benefit of the convalescents. I have visited some of the hospitals in England, Scotland, and France, and have therefore no hesitation in condemning the arrangements in the plague wards. The only redeeming feature in the whole establishment is that the nurses with one or two exceptions vie with one another in devoting to the patients unremitting care and assiduous attention. It is stated that Dr. Moore in paticular is an ideal doctor indulging in many a pleasant word to cheer up the patients, and that he had deservedly earned the gratitude of all. But that is not enough. Yours, &c.,

M.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 18th April:—Beaumont Richard Harrington, civil engineer, of 4, Middleton Row, Calcutta, for an improved fore and aft refuse incinerator furnace. Prio Nath Basu, talookdar, 49, Taligunj road, Calcutta, for a plough-machine. Alfred Joseph Tonge, of Chequerbent near Bolton, Lancashire, England, James Tonge (junior) of Westhoughton near Bolton, aforesaid, and Elam Eaves all engineers, of 96, Chatham street, Stockport, Cheshire, England, for improvements in hydraulic presses and pumps for mining purposes. Tarichos Syndicate Limited (a British Joint Stock Company or Limited Liability duly incorporated under British laws) whose registered offices are 10 Walbrook, London, for improved process and apparatus for preserving organic substances. Robert Harvey, master plumber, of 17, London street, Newtown, near Sydney, Australia, and Charles John Bruce, Plumber, of Blink Bonnie, Torrens street, Blakehurst, for a self-tilting table adapted to receive moving liquid or matter so as to automatically direct the flow, divert and discharge the same. Alfred Moul, gentleman, 105, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, for improvements in target apparatuses and the like where no projectile is employed. James Richard Bell, consulting engineer, of 47, Victoria street, Westminster, London, for a device for transporting the vehicles of a minor-gauge railway or tramway along another railway of wider gauge, to be called Bell's Break, of-gauge Pontage-train. Arthur Bernard Gill, electrical engineer, of Carlton, Blackheath Park, London, for improvements in apparatus for electrically lighting railway trains. Peter Burd Jagger, merchant of 5, Warrington Gardens, Maida Vale, London, for improvements in non-refillable bottles and like vessels. James Channon, baking powder manufacturer, of Pakenham Hornsby near Sydney, Australia, for improvements in seal locks specially applicable for strap buckles as of mail bag (C). Alfred Henry Martin, assistant, Messrs. Steuart and Company, coach-builders Calcutta, for an improved shirt and suspender, combined, to be known as the suspensory shirt. Edgar Thompson, engineer, Government Telegraph Department, residing at No. 8 London street Calcutta for an improved letter clip, to be called the Acme clip. Atmospheric Products Company, manufacturing chemists a corporation organized under the laws of the states of New York, having its principal place of business at Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara states of New York United States of America for improvements in process and apparatus for subjecting gases to high tension electrical discharges. Carl Christian Leopold Gether Budde, engineer, of 87 G., Kongevej, Copenhagen, in the kingdom of, Denmark, for an improved method of sterilizing articles of food. Samuel Butler merchant of Henbury Hill Westbury on Trym Bristol England for a means for preventing the skidding or side-slipping of motor cars bicycles and other vehicles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th April.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, the 30th instant, at 9 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes which will be distributed at the same time. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time. At the conclusion of the Prize giving there will be a short Dance. Admission to the Prize giving this year will be by Tickets for all except Ladies and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who attend in Uniform. Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White.) Dress for N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th April.

1. Members are reminded that the first competition for the Challenge Cup will take place at the Colaba range on Saturday afternoon next, the 2nd proximo, from 4-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

THE KING'S CONTINENTAL TOUR.

LISBON'S WARM WELCOME.

VISITS TO ROME AND PARIS ARRANGED.

The King received a right Royal welcome at Lisbon. His Majesty arrived in the Tagus on board the Victoria and Albert, escorted by two British and three Portuguese cruisers. As soon as the yacht had come to anchor the Portuguese Royal barge, built in the eighteenth century, with the Braganza dragon as figurehead, rowed by eighty of the Royal bargemen in picturesque red shirts and antiquated red and gold bonnets, shot out of the Arsenal Basin conveying Dom Carlos on board the Victoria and Albert. Three small barges similarly manned followed for the members of the suite. An interval of an hour and a half elapsed before the disembarkation began, but the time passed rapidly in the glorious sunshine, the crowd being meanwhile afforded the spectacle of the glittering assemblage of officers and Court, military, political, and municipal dignitaries, one of the latter functionaries bearing the silken standard of the city.

A great cheer went up as the Kings stepped ashore and mounted the steps side by side, a large contingent of the British colony contributing a full share in the vociferous welcome, the enthusiasm of which was evidently most gratifying to Dom Carlos as well as to his Royal guest. The presentation ceremony, which ensued in a handsome ornate pavilion, bearing the letters E. C., the initials of the two monarchs, surrounded by their crowns, occupied a brief space. It took place in full view of the surrounding thousands.

Meanwhile the ancient gilded and emblazoned State coaches, each with a remarkable historical record, were drawn up in line between the pavilion and the landing-stage, the Royal party took their places, and the procession started, cheered, again and again by the now thoroughly excited populace. Their Majesties arrived at the Necessidades Palace at half-past six.

MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

The special correspondents vie with one another in word-pictures, descriptive of the scene, or the occasion. The "Times" correspondent says:—

"Welcomed with every circumstance of both pomp and cordiality by King Charles, King Edward set foot to-day upon the stone steps of the Caes das Columnas at the edge of the Tagus, in one of the noblest and most famous harbours in the world. The beauty of the place with its wealth of historic associations here, at a point where the incomparable maritime past of Portugal is recalled by monuments each of which is a symbol of the unique civic dignity of Lisbon, was enhanced by the glory of the day. The vast crowds which filled the Praca do Commercio and the streets traversed by the Royal procession, whose vivats saluted the Sovereign from over the seas, were acclaiming not only the Royal representative of an ancient political alliance, but a personal friend who, by paying them his first State visit since the Coronation, was bearing witness before the world to the prestige and greatness of their country.

"Opposite the quay, where the fallen marble columns still recall the earthquake of 1755, in full view of their Majesties and of the populace, an immense triumphal arch of great antiquity filled the background of the scene. Across its frontal cornice a proud inscription—'Virtutibus majorum ut sit omnibus documento P. P. D.'—attests the patriotic self-consciousness of the citizens of Lisbon. The letters stood out to-day with a new appositeness, seeming to call not for revision, but for an addition in their own spirit:—'To the valour of their forefathers and to the prudence and political sense of the Portuguese of to-day.'"

AS IN THE DAYS OF ULYSSES.

Describing the approach of the King's yacht and her escorting warships, the "Standard's" correspondent says:—Shortly before three o'clock the booming of cannon seaward announced the approach of the Victoria and Albert. Looking over the silver waters, I saw the dark line of ships draw silently towards the eager city. A light breeze stirred the river and scattered the black clouds of smoke that told of unheard salutes. The English Royal yacht led the stately procession, with the Standard of Britannia flying at the main; and in her wake crept warship and cruiser, under the flag of Portugal. The dark mass of hulls swept like shadows against the sunlit hills. As the river meets the city it broadens into a lake, where lay many ships bedecked with flags, and with yards manned by bluejackets. Battery after battery thundered a welcome until the sun was eclipsed, and the double line of vessels was wreathed in smoke. The forts on land took up the salute as the Victoria and Albert came to her moorings.

The Portuguese Royal galley then put out from the shore. Urged by eighty stalwart rowers, its graceful lines divided the silver ripples of the Tagus, a golden dragon lifting its fiery jaws above the prow, its golden tail curling round the curved sides. A pavilion in gold and blue and crimson was on the sloping poop, and here the King stood, a figure that well became so splendid a pageant. There was antiquity as well as picturesqueness in the spectacle. In such a galley and with such company might Ulysses have come when he founded the city of Lisbon. The rowers were in scarlet and blue, with silver shields on crimson hats.

"THE ROYAL CITY AWOKE."

In the morning on Tuesday there was some doubt as to when the King would arrive, and this uncertainty was reflected in the attitude of the people. But in a twinkling (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent) the news ran through the town that the three British vessels had been sighted off the coast. Crowds were soon pouring into the open on every side, and streets rushed into colour as if by magic. Gay draperies were flung over the balconies, and where one flag had waved from the windows of the houses a score of banners, single or entwined in trophies, waved down the whole line of route where the procession was to pass. You would not say that with one start and with one cry the Royal city awoke, because there was no panic or tumult in the moment, but otherwise the transformation was startling. As the streets began to surge with their multitudes to the blare of military music at the Terreiro do Paco squadrons of dragoons, in purple or blue uniforms, were moving towards their posts, and a column of Portuguese tars swung past, with their band playing "God Save the King."

VERY HAPPY AT VISITING PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Thursday, April 10-30 p.m.—A reception was held in the pavilion this evening. When the Royal party, arrived, Court Avila, on behalf of the municipality, read an address of welcome to King Edward in French expressing appreciation of the high honour His Majesty was paying Portugal by his first official visit, thus proving the cordiality of the relations existing between the two friendly and allied nations. King Edward, in reply, declared himself to be very happpy at visiting Porugal.—Reuter.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

Lisbon, Thursday, 9-30 p. m—The Queen Mother was at the Necessidabes Palace to welcome the King. The Royal party dined at the Palace in private.

To-night the city is illuminated and the streets are thronged with people. Bands are still playing "God save the King" at intervals—Reuter.

AN EXCURSION TO CINTRA.

King Edward and King Charles on Friday made an excursion to the beautiful Royal castle at Cintra. Returning to Lisbon in the evening, the two Sovereigns held a receptions of the Diplomatic Corps, and King Edward received deputations from the Chambers. Later on there was a brilliant firework display on the Tagus.

Friday's excursion to the historic castle of Cintra, a site of exceptional loveliness among the accessible pilgrimages of the globe, would have been complete (says the "Times" correspondent) but for the absence of Queen Amelie, for this spot, hallowed by Southey, Byron, and Fielding, is the favourite residence of the Queen, and none so well as her Majesty could pilot the Royal guest amid its beauties. High-throned, girt with sunlight, and dominating the ocean, this Royal castle of Pena offered an incomparable vantage point whence for for a few brief moments to repose and reflect on the significance of the event of which this land and coast are now the theatre.

SHOWERS OF ROSE LEAVES.

Lisbon, Saturday (August 4).—At noon to-day King Edward, accompanied by Dom Carlos, visited the Museum of the Geograhipical Society the large hall of which was filled with a distinguished gathering.

The dais was embowered with flowers, and the carpet was strewn with roses. The band played "God Save the King," and their Majesties on entering were cheered again and again. The ladies in the galleries showered down rose-leaves, and King Edward's coat was completely covered, at which His Majesty laughed heartily.

Admiral Ferreiro, president, then read and address of welcome.

The King replied in French, warmly thanking the Society, and saying that the welcome accorded him in Portugal would never fade from his memory.—Reuter.

THE KING ON THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE ALLIANCE.

The King, in his reply to the address of the Chamber of Peers, said:—

"It was only to-day that, while enjoying the hospitality of His Majesty the King, your Sovereign at the Royal palace of Pena, I looked once more on the famous lines of Torres Vedras, where our armies stood side by side as allies in defence of your fatherland. Happily that state of affairs has entirely changed, and both our countries now fortunately enjoy the most friendly relations with our former foe. That alliance to which I have aluded, dating from many centuries past, has since been renewed and confirmed, and can only tend to the peaceful development of our respective countries and colonies.

To the members of the Chamber of Deputies the King said that he was much touched by the unprecedented mark of attention on their part on his visit to Lisbon, which he regarded as a national demonstration. It was with the greatest pleasure that he had made his first visit since his accession to the throne to the Court of his dear cousin their illustrious Sovereign. The welcome he received on landing made an impression which he would not easily forget.

THE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS,

ALBANIANS BECOMING QUIETER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, April 5.—There is still a dearth of news from Upper Albania and Macedonia. From a Bulgarian village in the Kirkilisch district of the vilayet of Adrianople, however, the appearance is reported of a revolutionary band with whom the inhabitants made common cause. This led to a fight with the gendarmes on which the villagers threw dynamite bombs from the houses, killing two and injuring two. Eventually the band accompanied by the villagers, took to flight pursued by the gendarmes. The troops guarding the railway have been strongly reinforced.

The prospect of serious troubles in Albania and Macedonia continues greatly to preoccupy diplomatic and official circles here. The special mission sent to induce the Albanians to abandon their opposition to the Austro-Russian scheme of reforms is composed of Mollah Zia Nureddin Effendi and Sadyk Pasha.—Reuter.

Salonika, Monday.—One battalion of Nizams and one of Redifs have arrived from Smyrna and proceeded to Mitrovitza. The Albanians are becoming quieter.—Reuter.

ANOTHER MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS REPORTED.

According to a private telegram received from Nish, a large number of Albanians on Sunday night attacked the town of Okhrida and massacred the Christian inhabitants. The news is not yet officially confirmed. A three day's fight in the district of Melnik is reported to have occurred between an insurgent band and a Turkish force accompanied by German officers.

The state of affairs in the vilayet of Adrianople is daily becoming more serious, and numerous insurgent bands have made their appearance. The "Times" correspondent at Sofia is of opinion that the Macedonian Bulgarians have now got out of hand, and that no foreign influence will avail to arrest the progress of the revolutionary movement.

The St. Petersburg "Novosti" frankly admits the failure of the reform scheme to prevent a rising.

"PLANNING OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA."

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Temps" telegraphs that it is rumoured that massacres in the Armenian vilayets are being planned. Several Kurdish chiefs are getting up an agitation, and others have been summoned to Constantinople and sent home with mysterious orders.

NEW VERSION OF THE MITROVITZA FIGHT

The "Neue Freie Presse" publishes a report from Sofia stating that the Albanian band which attacked Mitrovitza consisted of only twenty-four men as compared with some thousand Turks opposed to them. The little band, says this account, fought until its ammunition was exhausted and only seven of its number were left. These, foreseeing the terrible fate that awaited them if captured alive, resolved to die voluntarily. They still had a loaded revolver, which sufficed to kill six men. The last man, kneeling, met the Turkish fire and was killed.

The "Neue Freie Presse" says that this story was brought in by an apparently trustworthy Albanian, brother of one of the members of the little band. It is a striking illustration of Oriental disregard for the truth, especially when it suits an immediate purpose, that the Turkish estimates of the Albanian force vary from fifteen hundred to twenty thousand.—Reuter.

SERIOUS WARNING TO BULGARIA.

The Austrian Government has again sent a serious warning to Bulgaria in the form of a Note, admonishing her in the most decided tone against giving any further secret encouragement to the Macedonian committees. The "Telegraph's" Vienna correspondent says that this Note especially refers to the attitude of the Bulgarian officers. The Politische Correspondenz lay stress, in the course of a communique, on the fact that Russia will not again fall into the errors of the period before the Russo-Turkish War. The Macedonian agitators need not, therefore, expect her to swerve from her present peaceable action.

Vienna despatches state that all reports from the Balkans point to an imminent recrudescence of trouble both in the Albanian and Bulgaro-Macedonian districts. It is not believed that either the Turkish troops or the Sultan's commissioners will easily pacify the Albanians.

INTERVIEW WITH HILMI PACHA,

Vienna, Tuesday.—The correspondent of the "Neue Freie Presse" telegraphs an account of an interview he has had at Uskub with Hilmi Pacha, the recently appointed Inspector-General of Macedonia, who declared that the Porte did not propose to disarm the Albanians, seeing that not only the Albanian Mussulmans, but also the Catholics and Greeks were allowed to bear arms. The Albanians who attacked Mitrovitza were still encamped in the neighbourhood, but they remained quiet.

Hilmi Pacha was convinced that the special commission would succeed in reconciling the Albanians to the reforms when they had fully explained their effects. Only two tribes who had been incited by foreign agitators were opposed to them.—Central News.

HOW FAR THE SULTAN IS RESPONSIBLE.

A great deal of uneasiness prevails in diplomatic circles in London concerning the outlook in the Balkans. A gentleman, who has held the position of diplomatic representative to Constantinople and who has an intimate knowledge of the situation, expressed the view to our representative to-day that the most serious aspect of the question at present was the attitude of the Great Powers. The Sultan and his advisers were driven into a corner, he said by the reforms demanded by Austria and Russia and had a clear understanding existed amongst all the Powers to enforce the remedies laid down in the joint Note the Sultan would have been obliged to do something towards satisfying the demands. But those behind the scenes, he says, know that despite apparent unanimity there has never been a genuine agreement between the Powers. The Sultan, he contends, knew the situation, and set himself to weaken still further the co-operation, thereby enabling him to delay the execution of the reforms. The diplomatic gentleman believes that the Sultan has more to do with the disturbances in Albania than he will admit, and that he would, if he cared, very readily put an end to the agitation. A liberal money grant to the Albanian chiefs, he says, would bring about order within a week, and he has no doubt that when the Sultan sees that the disturbances have gone far enough he will apply the necessary lever.

Official mail advices to hand from Constantinople and Athens show that in most districts of Macedonia the population towards the end of last month was greatly excited over the conflicts between the Turkish troops and the Bulgarian revolutionary bands. The latter were being largely reinforced, and the Sultan's soldiers were finding the greatest difficulty in their attempts to restore order. A fierce fight is stated to have taken place in the district of Osmanie. Thirteen brigands were killed, and the Turkish troops also lost a number of men. Near the village of Osman Tzifilk, a mile and a half distant from the town of Melaniko, another band was besieged by Turkish troops. The revolutions succeeded in defying the troops, and ultimately succeeded in escaping with only a few casualties. As showing the desparate character of these Bulgarian bands, an incident is reported from Salonika, where two Bulgarians, managers of a bakery establishment there, who refused to supply three members of a band with money, were set upon and nearly killed.

Vienna, Monday.—A Neue Freie Presse telegram from Constantinople says that the Sultan has censured Colonel Said Bey for opening fire on the Mitrovitza Mussulmans without first using pacific and conciliatory means to restore order.—Central News.

Belgrade, Monday.—The Servian Cabinet has decided to refrain from calling out the Reserves to strengthen the frontier garrisons until further notice.—Reuter.

EXPLORATION OF THE BLUE NILE.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the American expedition which left England in January with the object of exploring the whole course of the Blue Nile, arrived at Jibutil on February 27, and left on March 2 by railway for Harrar, at which point, its arrival has been announced by telegraph. In view of the absolutely incorrect reports which are constantly appearing in the French Press to the effect that the expedition consists of British and American engineers who are going to survey a railway between Adis Abeba and Khartoum, it may be stated that the expedition consists of Mr. W.N. MacMillan, of St. Louis, his secretary, Mr. Morgan Blown, and a servant named Marlowe, both the last-named being English. Mr. McMillan is proceeding to Adis Abeba, from which place he and Colonel Harrington, the British Resident, will start on a thousand-mile journey on the Blue Nile for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of using the river as a trade route. Mr. McMillan met with the greatest hospitality from the Governor of Jibutil on his arrival. He found that all the preparations for his journey had been satisfactorily completed, and after re-engaging a number of headmen he left for the interior. He is not expected to return until the autumn.

JOHN KENWORTHY BYTHELL,

CHAIRMAN, MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL COMPANY.

MR. BYTHELL, who since 1894 has so ably presided over the destinies of the Manchester Ship Canal, can point to a business experience which is unique. Until he accepted the position which he has held for nine years, he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., of Bombay and Manchester, the style of the firm in the latter city being Messrs. Gaddum and Co. The business was the exportation of Indian produce to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. For many years they were the largest exporters of Indian cotton, having upwards of a dozen branch buying houses in the cotton producing areas. Our "Headlight" had charge of the Indian business, and during his residence at Bombay played a very important part in the affairs of that port. Thus, he was a Member of the Bombay Legislature; an Honorary Fellow of the University; a Justice of the Peace; and twice President of the Chamber of Commerce. During his tenure of the latter office he led the movement which resulted in the Government establishing a Port Trust, on which mercantile interests were fully represented and in which all the harbour property was vested. Prior to the establishment of the Trust, the port had been managed by the Public Works Department. During the passing of the Port Trust Act through the Legislative Council, Mr. Bythell watched the shipping and mercantile interests, and, needless say, he was one of the first members elected to the board. The benefits which this Trust have conferred upon trade and shipping are well known, for it has constructed the whole of the Bombay dock system. Mr. Bythell was also a strenuous advocate of railway extension in India, and gave evidence before the Parliamentary Commission appointed in 1884 to investigate this subject. As showing the high esteem in which our "Headlight's" experience of Indian affairs was held, we may mention that after the termination of his personal connection with India, he twice represented the Bombay Chamber at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in London. His official association with the Manchester ship Canal undertaking dates back to 1887, when he joined the board of the Company, and since then he has continuously sat on the directorate. From the first also, he has been member of its Finance and Traffic Committees. During 1892-3, he acted as Deputy Chairman during the illness of Sir Joseph Lee. In the latter year, too, the chairman, Lord Egerton of Tatton, was also absent through illness, and consequently our "Headlight" had to assume control at what was a very critical period in the history of Lancashires artificial waterway. A second loan of two millions from the Manchester Corporation was necessary, and upon Mr. Bythell fell the responsibility and work of the Parliamentary proceedings and negotiations. In 1894, Lord Egerton, who had held the position of chairman for seven years, asked to be relieved from office, urging that the time had come when the undertaking required a chairman who would devote the whole of his time to the work. Mr. Bythell was then unanimously invited by the directorate to accept the appointment, and after careful consideration, our Headlight decided to give up business and devote his energies to the advancement of the Ship Canal with which he had been so prominently identified since 1887. What the enterprise owes to Mr. Bythell's ability and control is well known, for he has, with great tact, capacity and an immensity of honest hard work, piloted the undertaking through many difficulties to the position it holds to-day.—The "Syren."

BANK OF INDIA'S PROSPERITY.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the National Bank of India, Ltd., held at Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. Robert Campbell said the figures in the balance sheet showed a very strong position, and gave every indication of steady and satisfactory progress. The deposits for the year amounted to a total of £7,800,000, being an increase, as compared with the previous year, of £1,200,000. This increase had been rather more rapid than they cared for as it was not desirable that their deposits should increase faster than they could find safe and profitable employment for the money, and they had to take steps for checking it. They were now offering 3 1-2 per cent. new money. The net profits for the year represented nearly twenty five per cent. of the capital. They came to the conclusion some time ago that it would be wise to limit the dividend to ten per cent. until the reserve fund reached £500,000 and was equal to the paid up capital. With the addition they were now making the fund amounted to £450,000. In conclusion the chairman said the bank had to contend with increased and growing competition, which had a tendency to minimise profits but he had no doubt that they would still be able to hold their own. The report was adopted.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Tuesday.—Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in Upper India and has changed irregularly in Rajputana and central parts of the country. Pressure continues lowest in north Behar and the adjacent districts and pressure distribution still favours dry west winds in the Gangetic plains and west Bengal and thunderstorms in Assam. Weather is cloudy and slightly unsettled in north-west and central India where duststorms may occur. Light falls of rain and snow are reported from Kashmir, and light local showers from Baluchistan, south-west Punjab and upper Sind and thunder showers from the Brahmaputra Valley. Sibsagar has received 1 1-2 inches, and Sonemarg half an inch. Unusually high temperature has continued in north-east India, Central Burma, Berar and the surrounding districts and unusually low temperature in Baluchistan and the north-west frontier districts.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise being brisk in the Punjab and the Indus Valley.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature variations from normal are very irregular. The maximum varied from 112°, at Akola to 85° at Dwarka and Veraval and the minimum from 64° at Jacobabad to 88° at Amraoti.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places. Humidity has increased considerably at Jacobabad, Ahmedabad, Neemuch and Amraoti.

Rain in light showers fell at Jacobabad and Belgaum.

Weather continues fine with passing clouds,

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, Poona, 24th April.

With the approval of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India the Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Bo Rifles—Lieut E G J Byrne 1st Battn Cheshire Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be offg Double Coy officer dated 8th April 1903.

9th Bo Infy—2nd Lieut J T Kirby R W Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be offg Double Coy Officer dated 8th April 1903.

13th Bo Infy—2nd Lieut S B Pope 2nd Battn R I Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be offg Double Coy Officer dated 8th April 1903.

The Lieut-Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bo L I—Major G deS De Leslie 2nd-in-Comd to officiate as Comdt during the absence of Major (Temporary Lieut Col) W B Piers on leave out of India or until further orders.

5th Bo Lt Infy—2nd Lieut O A Chaldecott Unattached List to be offg Double Coy Officer dated 12th April 1903.

9th Bo Infy—2nd Lieut H S Turnbull Unattached List to be offg Double Coy Officer dated 10th April 1903.

Deoli Irregular Force—Capt F C L Waller 2nd-in-Comd to officiate as Comdt during the absence of Lieut-Col E R Penrose on leave out of India or until further orders.

Erinpura Irregular Force—Major H L Goodenough 2nd-in-Comd Meywar Bhil Corps is temporarily transferred to officiate in the same capacity vice Major F T C Hughes appointed to officiate as Comdt Meywar Bhil Corps.

Meywar Bhil Corps—Captain (Temporary Major) F T C Hughes 2nd-in-Comd Erinpura Irregular Force to officiate as Comdt during the absence of Lieut-Col C H Dawson on leave out of India or until further orders.

5th Bo Cavy—Lieut W M Houston I M S to the medical charge pro tem from 27th Feb 1901 to 31st Aug 1901 vice Capt F H G Hutchinson I M S on Field Service China.

Under instructions from the War Office Bt Lieut-Col E C Ingouville Williams D S O, E K Regt is directed to proceed to South Africa and join the 2nd Battn W Regt on appointment as Second-in-Comd.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

President Roosevelt has started on his Western tour. When undertaking these tours the President is invariably preceded by an "advance man" who is selected from the Secret Service. To him is entrusted the making of all arrangements for guarding Mr. Roosevelt at every stopping place. He reaches each place at which the President is to stop three or four days ahead of the Presidential train. With the reception committee and the heads of the Police Department he goes over every foot of ground the President will cover while he is in the city. The track on which the Presidential train will arrive is selected, and the route from his car to the carriages is mapped. Then the hall in which the President is to speak, the hotel in which he is to stop, and any other places he is to visit are similarly gone over, and the places for stretching ropes and stationing police guards assigned.

The 2nd Battalion Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, which is due to arrive shortly from South Africa, is one of the most historic of British regiments. It was raised by the Earl of Huntingdon in the southern counties in 1685, the year of the Monmouth Rebellion. Its first service took place four years later, when it was employed under General Hugh Mackay against the Highland Clans under Graham of Claverhouse. Proceeding next to Ireland with William III. the regiment fought at the battle of the Boyne. It was afterwards with Marlborough at the sieges of Cork and Kinsale and was subsequently employed on the French coast and in Flanders down to the peace of Ryswick. In 1701 the 13th was one of the regiments sent to Holland under Marlborough.

In the Crimean War the Somersets won the honor Sebastopol, and on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny were despatched to Calcutta. With a force under Lord Mark Kerr, the regiment assisted at the relief of Azimghur. Twenty years later it took part in the Zulu Campaign and at Kambula and Ulundi maintained its old reputation. During the recent war in South Africa the regiment served first on the lines of communication, and later as part of General Coke's Brigade under Sir Redvers Buller. The Somersets were several times mentioned in despatches, and in the fighting near the Tugela were much in evidence.

As might be expected of the son of a well-known Wesleyan minister, and former President of the Wesleyan Conference, educated for the most part at Kingswood, Mr. Porks, M. P., is a staunch Nonconformist. He was the leading spirit in the Wesleyan Twentieth Century Fund, which has recently been closed, having raised its desired million. He tells an excellent story of a visit he once paid to an Anglican church in one of the Continental capitals. The preacher, who read his sermon somewhat mechanically, startled his hearers by describing them as criminals, drunkards, and the children of thieves; and by pointing out to them the elementary truths of common morality and common honesty. The secret was revealed when it became known that the preacher was a prison chaplain; his only offence was that he read out the wrong sermon.

The servant problem in Sweden is not such a pressing one as in England. Perhaps this is to be accounted for in some manner by the great consideration servants recieve among the Swedes. There is an order of merit conferred upon employes and all kinds of domestic servants for long, faithful and efficient service under the same employers. The nominees elected are awarded a gold or silver medal bearing a bust of the King, which carries with it under certain circumstances a pension for life. In Stockholm there is also an Old Servants Home, occupying a row of buildings upon a pleasant street, where servants who are too old to work are given shelter and care. The institution is supported by public subscription and by the interest derived from a large endowment. It is always full, and there is generally a long waiting list of applicants.

A peculiar experience is recorded in T. P.'s Weekly, which has a bearing on certain things recently said and written about dreams. J. B. says that two years ago he was lodging in Bloomsbury and in his dreams one morning found himself at the Angel near a great crowd of which a company of Indians were the central figures. Asked to dance, the leader began to sing; McGrah! McGrah! McGrahl McGrul McGrah! McGrahl McGrah! McGrahl He had never heard anything so terrible or so impressive in its weird savagery. On Coronation morning last year J. B. found himself picking the leg of a fowl in a restaurant near the Angel, when the very same Red Indians I had seen in my dream twelve months before appeared in the street outside. At a signal the performance commenced: McGrah! McGrah! McGru! McGru! McGrah! etc. exactly as I had dreamt it, and although I knew I had already heard it all in my dream a year before, yet the sounds thrilled me more than ever and every fibre of my body quivered with a strange horror. Suddenly I woke up in bed once more to hear a cat-horse prancing in the mews—and a flock of barndoor fowl celebrating the arrival of a fresh egg to the refrain McGrah! McGrah! McGru! McGru! McGrah! McGrah! Grah! McGrah!

Mr. William Dudley Ward who coached the Cambridge crew this year, was the Celebrity at Home in the World last week. In the comfortable clubroom of Leander Mr. Ward has apparently no little difficulty in recalling the dates of his chief exploits afloat, for he does not rate his record so highly as those do who have seen him in a Cambridge crew, or rowing in and winning three finals at a single Henley—a wonderful performance which few men have equalled. Mr. Dudley Ward commenced rowing in 1892 during his second year at Eton. He was born in 1877, is a grand nephew of the late Lord Dudley and a grandson of the late Madame de Falbe and also of Lord Esher, the late Master of the Rolls, who rowed No. 7 in the Cambridge crew of 1839. He states that his racing days are over and that he only goes on the river "to keep fit."

The Pope celebrated his ninety-third birthday and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election by a poem, written in Latin, which he called "Leo's Last Prayer." The following is a metrical translation of the poem:—

Leo, now sets thy sun; pale is its dying ray;
Black night succeeds thy day,
Black night for thee; wasted thy frame; life's flood sustains
No more thy shrunken veins.
Death casts his fatal dart; robed for the grave thy bones
Lie under the cold stones.
But my freed soul escapes her chains, and longs in flight
To reach the realms of light.
That is the goal she seeks; thither her journey fares:
Grant, Lord, my anxious prayers,
That with the citizens of Heaven, God's face and light
May ever thrill my sight
That I may see thy face, Heaven's Queen, whose Mother love
Has brought me home above.
To thee, saved through the tangles of a perilous way.
I lift my grateful lay.

Within a few weeks the house fly will be making its presence felt unpleasantly and view of this the statistics given by the "Field" are not comforting. Packard the entomologist says that each female fly lays about 120 eggs and that the egg is hatched, and the insect passes through its changes of grub and chrysalis and becomes a perfect fertile fly in less than three weeks. If a calculation from these facts is made, it will be found that it is quite possible that a single female fly may be progenitor of twenty-five million descendants in the course of a single summer.

The violinist Kubelik, who is to marry the Countess Marianne Czaky, has a greater readiness of wit than he is usually credited with. He had played one afternoon at a women's reception at the Waldorf, Astoria, New York, and afterwards he stood, rather ill at ease, in a corner, silent. A young girl, approaching him, said: Pardon me, sir, but your handkerchief is hanging out of your pocket. Thank you, said Kubeli thank you for this warning. You know the company better than I do.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's fondness for asking questions has led him occasionally into tight places. He once strolled into a bookseller's shop, and commenced to turn over some volums, conversing as he did so. Is this good? he asked taking up George Moore's Celibates. I don't know; I have not read it, replied the shopkeeper. Kipling frowned. A bookseller, he said and you don't read your own books? To which the other answered tartly. If I were a druggist would you expect me to take my own drugs?

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THIS AFTERNOON'S RACES.

Special Race for Yachts with Y R A. Time allowances—Start at 2-15 p.m. Course No. 11 reversed—15·8 miles.

Boats name,	Y. R. A. Rating.	Entered by
Sapphire	33 00	Capt R S Muter, R E and Mr R H B Hopkins
Forella	37·60	Mr C T R Scovell
Melody	28 66	Mr Bernard Triggs
Turquoise	34·94	Mr C A R Crommelin

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The hostility to Mr. Brodrick is an embarrassment to the Government, and his unpopularity had become an element of its weakness, says the "Broad Arrow." We have no mission to defend Mr. Brodrick. He has not the gift of establishing cordial relations with his critics any more than with other people. But of his integrity, his capacity, his experience, and his industry, there can be no question. The organisation of the War Office, the creation of the army corps, the supply of recruits, the provisions of armaments, and the perfection of the transport and supply services are all matters of importance on which Mr. Brodrick has formed a judgement and based a line of action, and it is only reasonable and politic that his schemes should be allowed the opportunity of working out his salvation, or the reverse. We believe that no greater misfortune could befall the Service at the present moment than a change of Minister in Pall Mall.

The sweeping depreciatory remarks on soldiers, wives lately made by the President of the Divorce Court have been reproduced in many newspapers throughout the Kingdom, but we regret to say without such expostulating comment as the Broad Arrow, which has the interests of the soldier and his belongings at heart, thought right to make. Sir Francis Jeune is reported to have said that 'he did not know whether such a state of things existed in any other war. Perhaps it might have been that there were not the same facilities for finding out what the wife had been doing during the absence of her husband. This, if his lordship was correctly reported, we characterised as a sweeping and cruel charge against the wives of soldiers, past and present. The lot of a soldier's wife, even in these days when the Army is attracting so much of the nation's care and consideration, can hardly be called an enviable one. But in times past, and those not so very long ago, her lot was indeed a hard one, deserving of pity not often vouchsafed to it, while calumny and reproach were too frequently hurled against her. Sentiment and song joined to make an idyllic picture of the lass that loved a sailor, and Jack's wife, according to Dibdin, was ever 'kind and true,' notwithstanding the wicked witticism which declared that Jack found a wife in every port. But the girl who dared to love a soldier and to marry him had no such sympathy and kindly attention shown to her. Song or sentiment threw no halo of romance about her. On the contrary, she was treated as a pariah in her native village, or by her family as an outcast from home. And when she joined her husband's regiment military life opened no bright prospects for her. If the truth could be known of the vicissitudes of milltary life in those days, no more harrowing tale could be told than one which would faithfully describe the fortunes, or rather misfortunes, which were wont to befall the majority of the wives of soldiers married without leave. The women borne on the strength of the regiment were of course better off and in a recognised position. But when the regiment was ordered on foreign service they too had their troubles to contend with. Fortunately the soldier's wife has fallen now upon better and brighter days. There has been nothing to reproach the military authorities at home with regarding their treatment of the wives of soldiers during the compaign in South Africa. The rigid demarcation between women on and not on the regimental strength has not been insisted upon and the provision made for wives whose husbands were at the front has been liberal without question. Public thoughtfulness and generosity have also come to brighten the lot and homes of those who have had to endure separation for so long from their husbands. If in some cases absence has not made the heart grow fonder it should be remembered that out of the many wives left at home only a few—a very few—have 'fallen by the wayside,' so as to come under the ban of Sir Francis Jeune's— condemnation. The large remainder have proved themselves, we believe, faithful and true, and have bravely and honestly kept up the good name of—Soldiers' wives.

The question of the award of battle honours for South Africa has been for some time under consideration at Headquarters. It was decided that the first thing to be done was to settle what actions should be commemorated on the colours of regiments. This was no easy job, as may be imagined, seeing how many general actions there were and how many smaller affairs which claimed attention. However, a list was drawn up recently, submitted, and approved and now a circular has been issued to commanding officers in the name of the Commander-in-Chief intimating that the honours proposed to be granted are Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Drietfontein. Wepener, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, Wittebergen, Defence of Kimberley, Relief of Kimberley, Defence of Mafeking, Relief of Mafeking, Rhodesia, Talana, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith and Lang's Nek. Commanding officers have been directed to state which of these honours can be claimed by their units in the event of its being decided to award them. They will, in any case, only be conferred if the headquarters of a unit and not less than half its strength in South Africa have earned the distinction.

The flat-topped cap, which has been in use in the Brigade of Foot Guards for some time past, is shortly to be issued to the Line, when the present ridiculous infantry forage cap will be discarded. It has been the custom in some quarters, ever since the flat-topped cap was adopted by the Foot Guards, to lever all manner of gibes at it. The Guardsmen themselves, one would imagine, should be better judges of the suitableness, and perhaps also the appearance, of the headgear in question. Therefore, it is of interest to know that they are not only satisfied, but pleased with it, and after experiencing the comfort of wearing it they would not, even if the option were given them to do so, return to the senseless pork-pie cap, which had always to be held on with a chin strap, and afforded no protection whatever either against sun or rain. For hot weather the cap that is now shortly to pass into general use is to be provided with a detachable linen cover, and at the back a falling protection to protect the neck.

A very proper concession has been made in favour of quartermasters, riding masters, and inspectors of Army schools, who will in future on completing a commissioned service of fifteen years be granted the honorary rank of major. Years ago we pointed out the injustice under which officers in these categories laboured—old and meritorious soldiers as they are—in being denied a step of rank which was fairly due to them as the reward of faithful service. But the War Office at that time did not see its way to make the field rank too general, though it recognised the claims of certain favoured officers who had been selected for Staff positions. We are glad to find that there is to be no further delay in granting a reward which cannot fail to enhance the value of a commission from the ranks.

The paper which was read at the meeting of Naval Architects by Mr. W. H. Whiting, Assistant Director of Naval Construction, on the "Effects of Modern Accessories on the Size and Cost of Warships," might be described as another argument in support of what is known as the new Admiralty scheme. Sir Edmund Fremantle said that the paper amounted to an indictment of naval officers who had to live in ships and who often asked for additions and improvements without thinking of the additional weight. This is a matter which can best be remedied by our naval officers acquiring a better knowledge of naval architecture than their training gives them at present. Under the new scheme the time should again come when naval officers will be their own architects. A parallel with the case as it stands to-day, and as it was put by Mr. Whiting, is to be found in the naval history of the 17th century. Frequent reference is found in the writings of naval men in those days to the difficulties which arose because the designer of the ship was not a user of the result of his genius and craft. But the same evolution went on ashore as it did afloat. And in time just as the soldier became a seaman and then a sailor, and finally a navigator, so the seaman also became a designer, an architect, and some of our finest vessels were the product of the brains of naval officers.

The purpose of Mr. Whiting's paper is one that most naval officers and naval architects will heartily support. What is needed is greater co-operation between the two professions, until the time when those two professions again become one. The problem is, as Sir William White put it, to discover what is essential. And upon this subject there is at present evidently great diversity of opinion. The principle of standardising, which has long been urged in this paper, should tend to the reduction of weight in regard to the duplication and triplication of fittings. But, as the Controller of the Navy remarked, though our ships are built to fight, fighting is not their only or their usual occupation. We can hardly expect, therefore, any large reduction of those weights necessitated by what may be called the habitability of the ship and the comfort of her crew. One of the speakers illustrated the effect of these accessories as an exterme case, and said that if everything was eliminated from a ship which made it a home there would be a saving of 12 per cent, in weight, which would permit of doubling the coal capacity and the weight of the projectiles she carried.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
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Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anœmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of **genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac randy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1876.
GENTLEMEN.—In reply toyour enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Your obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labeles are branded with their Trade Mark.

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in peech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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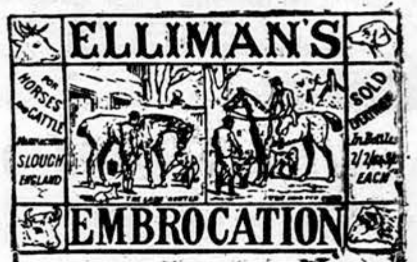

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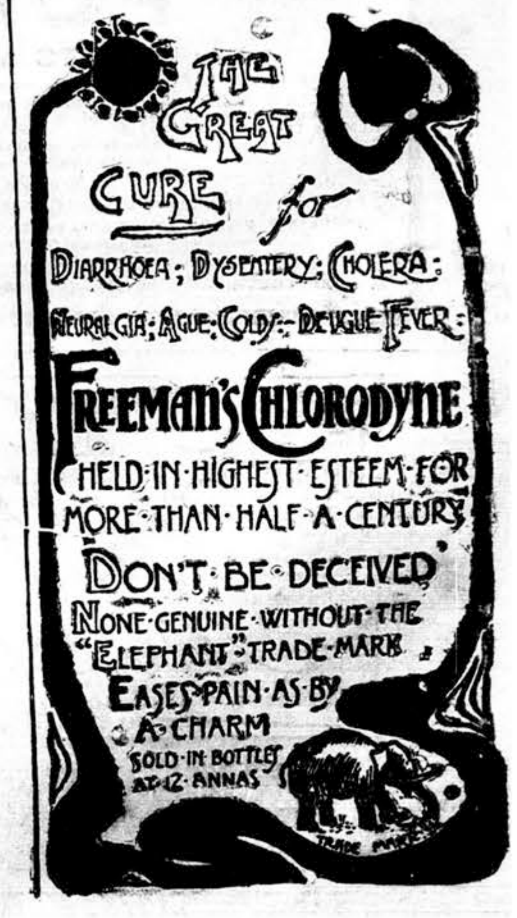
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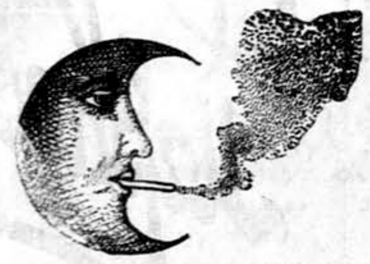

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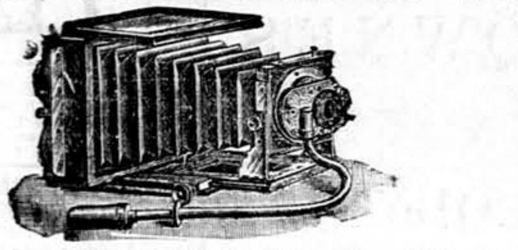

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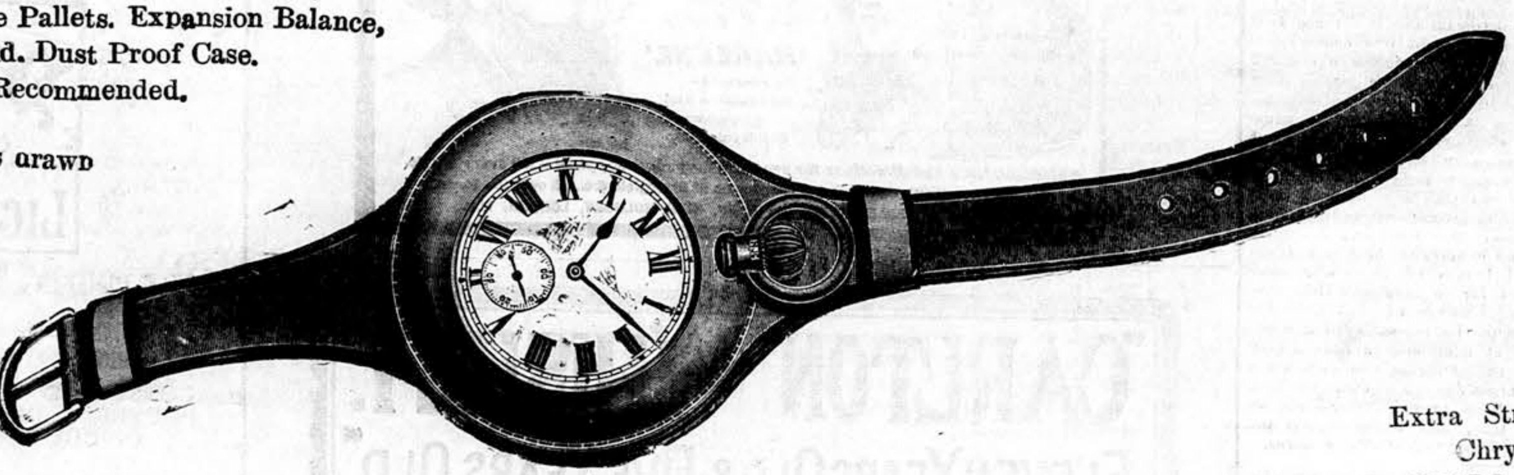

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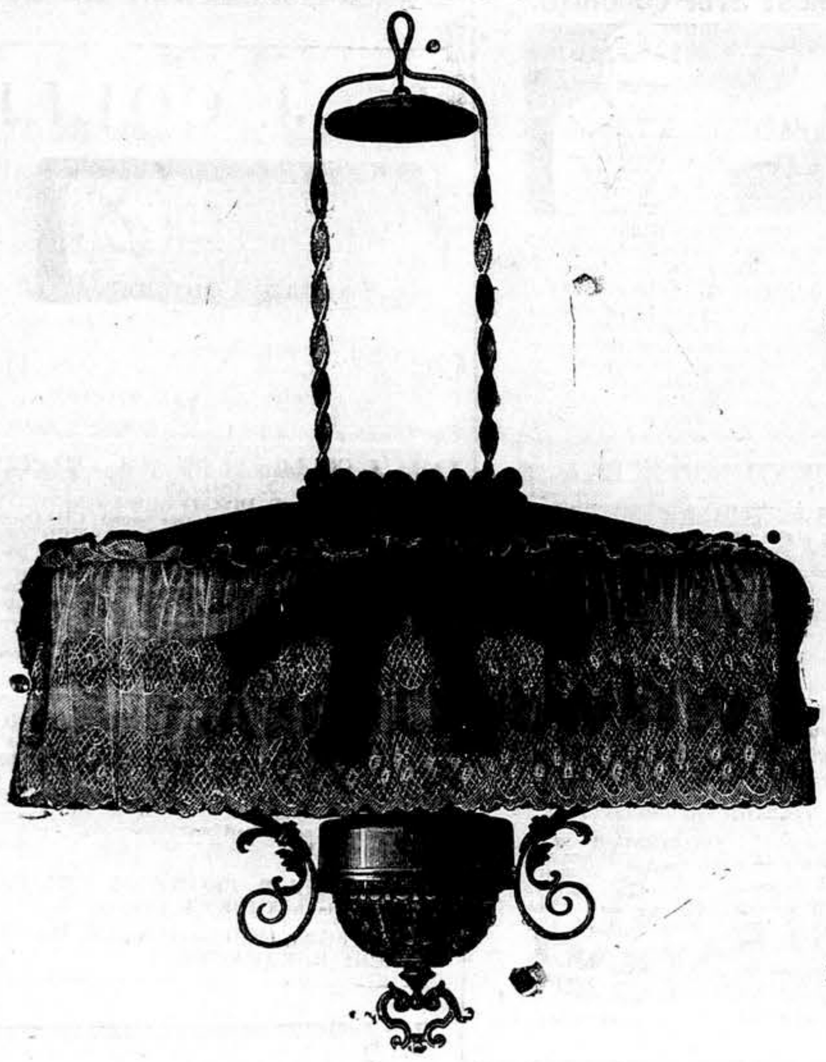

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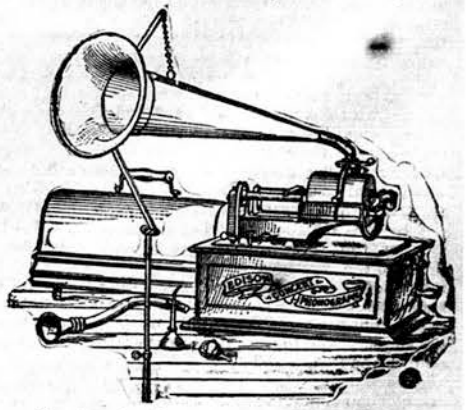

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